

THE

# Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

## TOMBSTONES AND SHEEP.

IT is an odd collocation, but it is not ours. Few persons, we imagine, would have detected, at first sight, any logical connection between the two subjects. They may find it, however, gravely pointed out by the Dean of Arches, in his judgment delivered on Saturday last in the suit of "Keet *versus* Smith and others." Our readers will bear in mind that this suit is to try the right of a Wesleyan minister to describe himself upon the tombstone of his youngest daughter as the "Reverend"—he being a Wesleyan minister. Judgment was given against him in the Consistory Court of Lincoln, whereupon an appeal was carried up to the Dean of Arches, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Phillimore. We confess that, in the first instance, we found ourselves able to take no very lively interest in the question at issue. As, however, the case proceeded, and the judicial interpretation of ecclesiastical law bearing upon it took the form, at any rate, of complete novelty of statement, our curiosity became excited, and our sympathy enlisted in the dispute, chiefly in watching that legal process by which the mediæval absurdities of Church Law were one after another dragged to light. The bone of contention is not, for its own sake, worth fighting over; but the contention itself is gradually unfolding and laying bare to the common sense of the age the principles and powers which every parish clergyman may, at his discretion, apply to his parishioners, with the existence and latent force of which there are few intelligent Englishmen who will not desire to become acquainted.

The Chancellor of the Consistory Court at Lincoln, it will be remembered, declined to grant Mr. Keet a faculty for placing upon his daughter's tombstone an inscription with the prefix "Reverend" to his name, on the ground that by this device he was disseminating erroneous doctrine; that so far from being Reverend according to the judgment of the Established Church, he was a mischievous schismatic; that no official representative of that Church could describe him by an epithet which would imply a clearly opposite meaning. The Dean of Arches does not take that ground, though he certainly does not repudiate it. He confines himself mainly within strictly legal limits, and limits, we may add, which have very little to do with morality or orthodoxy. We quote

two passages from his judgment, both of which we take for granted are legally correct, and both of which reflect the highest discredit upon that ecclesiastical law which may be regarded as the defensive armour of the existing Church Establishment. The first assigns the right of the clergy in respect of parochial-churchyard economy to an origin which is grossly mundane; the second justifies the exercise of those rights by a consideration which, to say the least of it, is opposed point blank to Christian teaching. Let us take the first. It is introduced by the dean with striking judicial gravity. He says, "The law as to the rights of the incumbent and parishioners with respect to graves in churchyards is often but partially understood, and carelessly stated. I will endeavour to lay it down correctly. The churchyard is the freehold of the incumbent, subject to the right of the parishioner or stranger happening to die in the parish to simple interment, but to no more. Indeed, the incumbent has the right to pasture animals which do not injure the bodies interred in the churchyard, and every gravestone of course interferes with that pasture. The incumbent for this, as well as for other more important reasons, has a *prima facie* right to prohibit altogether the placing of any gravestone, or to permit it upon proper conditions such as those which relate to the size and character of the stone, the legality or propriety of the inscription upon it, or the payment of a proper fee." So that as far as the law is concerned, and the rationale of its scope, the primary consideration to be studied in regard to churchyard management is the number of sheep it will feed, while the sentiments of afflicted survivors, and the alleviations which in some measure tend to take off the edge of bereavement, are quite secondary.

The next passage we have to quote reads as follows:—"Instances were also adduced in which Ministers of State had addressed Wesleyan ministers with the superscription of Reverend, and if the question were simply one of social status or general etiquette this reference would be very pertinent and proper. But the case is surely different when the question relates to the alleged obligation of the clergyman to confer by a permanent inscription in his own churchyard upon another person that peculiar religious title by which he alone has been hitherto designated and known to his own parishioners and his own church." The secret is out, at last, if indeed it is possible to regard it as other than an "open secret." The law authorises the Established clergy—and, indeed, seems to expect it of them—to do their utmost for the exclusion of all others from the enjoyment of every emolument, privilege, and honour which it confers upon himself. In fact, it makes provision for assuring to the Established clergy that each of them shall be (vulgarily speaking) "a cock upon his own dunghill." No virtue, no self-denial, no sanctity, no spiritual success is allowed by the law to trench upon the exclusiveness, or to soften the intolerance, of the minister of Christ whom it has set up. He is everything in regard to the religious wants of the neighbourhood. All beside him who presume to do Christ's work in the parish are nothing. "The law allows it, and the court awards it."

But now there is another phase of this question. This law, embodying as it does these gross conceptions of right, degrading to a

minister of the Gospel, utterly out of harmony with his spiritual professions, worldly-wise, and even worse, is English law. Call it ecclesiastical, or what you will, Englishmen are responsible for its existence. Nominally and officially, it is Christian law, and every Christian is responsible for its maintenance. This, in fact, is but a consistent detail of the Establishment; a small angle or pinnacle which happens to reflect more brightly than other parts of it the light which falls upon it. And we Englishmen, ostentatiously professing as we do allegiance to Christ, let such barbarities be, almost without remonstrance, and allow the system which can be illustrated by such facts to rank itself amongst the great institutions of the country and of Christendom. There is nothing whatever, so far as our ecclesiastical courts have expounded it, which commends the ecclesiastical law to the spiritual sympathies of Christian people. It wraps up in the name of religion the selfishness, the greed, the domineering tendency, and the frightful hypocrisy, of human nature. It is so bad that even the enemies of Christianity do not care to laugh at it. It awes them, because it shows them the terrible depths of depravity into which the race, even when enlightened, is capable of falling. Take this law, as expounded by the Dean of Arches; take the law of patronage, as not reformed by the Bishop of Peterborough's bill; take the *congrat d'élire* to which no bishop of the Church offers the smallest opposition; take the whole system, as it hangs together upon pegs like these; and the wonder is that men of Christian sympathies and aspirations can unite to uphold it. Such revelations, however, as we have had of late may be expected to shake the fabric to its base. The Church Establishment is like a house built upon the sand; it must fall, and the fall of it will be great.

## THE C. B. S.

THE Ritualistic party has a curious fondness for the use of initial letters instead of the full title of any favourite institution. The same thing may be remarked of Freemasons; and it seems to us that there is something more in it than mere love of brevity. There is a slight affectation of mystery, combined with an assumption of affectionate familiarity on the part of the initiated. How many of our readers, for instance, know the meaning of the mysterious characters at the head of this article? But a Ritualist would look down on their ignorance with lofty pity, and a pious feeling of privileged superiority. Let us enlighten them. C. B. S. means "The Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ." We almost shrink from giving the title in full. For the holiest names cannot be mentioned without a shudder of pain in connection with some of the unworthy controversies through which they are dragged at the present day. And one advantage of the obscure symbol to us is the decent veil it throws over superstitions whose least crime is their mockery of boasted modern enlightenment. The C. B. S. is no novelty to us; nor are its doings the worst development of Ritualism. But an accident has recently brought it into evidently undesired prominence in the West of England; and, amid the deplorable apathy which has seized on the former Protestant zeal of this country, it is the duty of those who have at heart the interests of pure and undefiled religion to take every opportunity of forcing on public attention the astounding progress of undisguised Romanism within the National Church.

With no little worldly wisdom the Ritualistic party has borrowed from Methodism a skilful use of the forces of social life; and, with perhaps a more delicate measurement of human weaknesses, it gives grander names to its societies and class meetings. The word "guild," for instance, has a venerable and romantic sound, and "confraternity" gives a pleasing idea of monkish sanctity without any painful abjuration of the world. Of this, however, we make no complaint. Little things please little minds; and if any number of clergy in the Church chose to make this fact subservient to the work of preaching a simple Gospel to the poor and ignorant, we should not have another word to say. But it is altogether a different matter when these artful expedients are used for the purpose of spreading, by the electric forces of social life, materialistic superstitions, and degrading idolatries, alien to the professed national faith, and subversive of the spiritual independence which for three centuries past has been this country's dearest boast. And this treachery is all the more condemned by the underhand method of *quasi-secret* societies, the mysteries of which are, as far as possible, carefully concealed from the general public whose rights are imperilled. By an accident the nature of which does not concern us here, the editor of the *Western Daily Mercury* became possessed of an "Intercession Paper" issued to the members of the C. B. S., accompanied by a volume entitled, "Preparation for, and Thanksgiving after Mass." Both of these appear to have been used in a Plymouth Church, the name of which is not given. The former document seems to be a monthly pamphlet issued to all members of the "confraternity," and consists chiefly of directions or requests for special prayer, and intercession to be made on particular days. These directions are followed by a list of 109 clergymen, many of them well known, and others little suspected of ultra tendencies, who are "the wards and reverend superiors" of the C. B. S.

During the recent revival services we have been sufficiently accustomed to public requests for special intercessory prayer. And whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the particular mode of announcing those requests, or the good taste of some of them, there is a very general feeling of satisfaction that prayer should be so much valued. But the directions or requests for intercession sent out to the C. B. S. do not sin through needless publicity. They are private communications to the members of a close society. This it might be said is a proof of good taste and modesty. Nevertheless, we have a few criticisms to make, which we commend to the judgment of our readers. In the first place there is proper provision made in the regular services of the Anglican Church for all who desire the prayers or thanksgivings of the congregation on their behalf. Why, then, should the members of a Church, professedly attaching so much importance to form and order, set the authoritative directions on this subject aside, unless they have underhand and illicit ends to serve? Besides, the association of these intercessions with "Preparation for, and Thanksgiving after, Mass," as well as an intimation that some of the petitions are of "sacramental importance," suggests that the prayers are to be used specially during "mass." And it is surely unnecessary to observe that the notion of an *opus operatum* of the priest to be accompanied by diverse prayers among the people is that of a Jewish or heathen sacrifice, and not of Christian worship at all. But there is one very good reason above all others why these directions for intercession should be sent out secretly and obeyed on the sly. For while some of them are innocent, and even praiseworthy, there are many others which no "ward or reverend superior of the C. B. S." would dare to announce publicly from his altar or pulpit. We have regressed rapidly. We have got back to masses and incense, and bells and candles. But we have not gone quite so far back toward the middle ages yet that any clergyman could openly and boldly request the prayers of the congregation for the "repose of the soul of a priest associate," or for heavenly interference with "the co-operation of heretics and schismatics in the revision of the Holy Scriptures." Yet what these "wards and reverend superiors of the C. B. S." dare not do in open day, they are doing diligently out of sight and underhand, behind the screen of a "confraternity." There are prayers for the progress of Eucharistic truth and ritual; prayers for the restoration of the daily eucharist—in plain terms, of the Mass—throughout England; prayers that "celebrations" may be "frequent" at certain churches, "reverent" at others, "early" at a third set. One associate wants "strength for fasting communions"; another wants "right dispositions for confession and communion";

a third, the baptism of the children of a Socinian and a Dissenter. "A priest under persecution," probably threatened by a recent law, desires "fortitude"; others desire "the removal of obstacles to confession." On St. Swithin's Day "the religious life"—in English, monkery—receives special attention; "the removal of obstacles" being prayed for on behalf of three persons, "permission" on behalf of two, and "benediction" on three who have overcome obstacles and got permission. Now what does all this mean? It means that an eager, zealous, fanatical party of Romanizers have established themselves within the National Church. It means that, where they can, they will use the prestige given them by a legal position for the accomplishment of their objects; and where their ends can be better gained by over-riding or evading the law, they will not scruple to do so. It means that they have gathered around them a number of morbid and slavishly obedient followers, who regard themselves as martyrs for "Catholic" truth in a schismatic land. It means that transubstantiation and idolatry of bread and wine, and confession, and the supernatural power of the priest, and monkeries and nunneries, are beginning to be regarded by thousands in the Anglican communion either as essentials of religion or notes of the true Church. And yet this great strong Protestant nation lies idly by, uttering indeed an occasional grunt of somnolent disapproval, but for all really practical measures of defence paralysed and helpless. There is one method, and one only, of relegating Ritualism to the obscurity it deserves. And as one futile makeshift after another fails in our hands there is this consolation, that it hastens on the adoption of the one sure way of deliverance.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

ONCE more there is an end of Church reform for another session. The sole outcome of ecclesiastical agitation in the Church is the St. Alban's Bishoppic Act, and as no adequate price has yet been offered for the London palace of the Bishop of Winchester it may be some time before a bishop is appointed to the new see; for without his secured income of several thousand pounds a-year it is not to be expected that a bishop of the Apostolic Church of England would take charge of his supreme pastorate of souls. It is true that the Ecclesiastical Fees Bill is likely to become law; but who would term this a measure of "Church reform"? Last week the Church Patronage Reform Bill—the subject of several days' evidence before the House of Lords' committee, and of long debates in the House of Lords—was given up; and on the same evening the Burials Act Amendment Bill came to a timely end. Mr. Beresford Hope's Increase of Episcopate Bill has not the ghost of a chance. There was a period when the Church had some influence in the Legislature; but, although "Church and Tory" are almost synonymous terms, it clearly does not follow that ecclesiastical Toryism can always dictate terms of alliance with political Toryism.

We predicted, from the first, what would be the issue of the trial concerning the Owston Ferry tombstone case. There cannot be a reasonable question that the incumbent of a parish has an autocratic right to decide what words shall or shall not be placed upon a tombstone. What the words may be has nothing to do with the right, which, as the Dean of Arches has said, is an "abstract" one. It must be supposed, however, that few people are acquainted with the extent of the privileges of the clergy in this and other directions. They forget that the Established Church is a body of mixed mediæval, Tudor, and Stuart constitution, possessed of privileges which might have seemed more or less in harmony with the spirit of the different ages in which it was built up, but which are rather out of harmony with the nineteenth century. It seems, for instance, to have astonished the *Times* that the Dean of Arches should have given such a decision as that of Saturday in the case of Mr. Keet. It is, to our contemporary, as though the printers of to-day were obliged to use say a Guttenberg's types and forms of printing in working off a newspaper. The *Times*, which described the original judgment as "insulting" to Dissenters, is now, from the principles laid down by the Dean of Arches, not surprised at any conclusions. Nor are we. We anticipated such conclusions. Our contemporary thinks that this decision will be reversed by the Privy Council Committee, and, if not, that the Burials Bill will be helped by it, and the present law be altered. We have very little doubt of the correctness of all these inferences. The Privy Council will probably do—

as it usually does; the Burials Bill will some day pass; the mediæval cleric will, in course of time, be extinguished; but who will have brought about these reforms? Who has made public opinion what it is?

We have once more to quote the *Record* on our side. It is in connection with the above case. Writing on Monday, the *Record* describes the original decision of the Vicar of Owston as "churlish," and notes that it has "already seriously widened the breach between the Wesleyan body and the Church of England." Nay more. "This needless quarrel with the insulted Wesleyan body will continue to ferment and strengthen the hands of the foes of the Church of England." Well, of its influence upon the Wesleyans we have an indication in the speech of the President of the Conference at Sheffield; but who are the "foes" that the *Record* refers to? That journal has usually described the Ritualists as the greatest foes of the Church of England. In ourselves the Church of England has, we hold, its best and truest friends.

Still, what is the Church of England? It has been defined and described many times in these columns and elsewhere. It is now occurring to other people to consider the same question. It appears that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the *Church Herald* differ upon it. So, at least, we judge from the following very frank paragraph in the *Church Herald* of last week:—

If Dr. Tait is right (we don't for a moment mean to hint that he is), the Church of England is already an ecclesiastical body dependent for its faith upon the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, i.e. virtually on the House of Commons. That is, the Church of England's faith is determinable by a body of persons not necessarily Christian. If this be so, is the Church of England the Church of Christ? Did the Son of God come down from Heaven and became Incarnate, in order to give the world such a revelation as it might please the House of Commons to approve? If Dr. Tait believes in Christ and Christ's revelation he cannot, according to his own statement, believe the Church of England to be the Church of Christ.

We scarcely like to decide between these two authorities. Suppose we ask the question who can reasonably doubt that the archbishop is right?

It is more than convenient, it is needful that we should have the belief of men expressed in their own words—first, because we should not have inaccurate impressions about them ourselves, and, secondly, that we should not be the means of conveying such impressions to others. So we have read with interest Mr. Mackonochie's own valuation of Ritualism as expressed in his speech to the members of the congregation of St. Alban's last Friday, and given in the *Church Review*. Mr. Mackonochie says—

Catholics know that through ritual the soul of man can be touched most effectually; without ritual as a rule the soul of man cannot be touched. I don't mean to tell you there are no exceptional souls which often find their way in religion without external things; but I do mean to say, and your own hearts tell you, the soul as a rule cannot be touched without ritual.

Of course this is not all the truth, as Mr. Mackonochie himself would acknowledge, but how is it possible for a man, living in this present world and not in the pagan worlds of Greece and Rome, to believe this? That Mr. Mackonochie does believe it we have not an atom of doubt; but then Mr. Hampden believes that the world is flat, and Mr. Whalley that England is really governed by the Jesuits. There must be some men whose eyes have never been opened.

We have come across a paragraph in the political article of *Blackwood's Magazine* for this month, which we quote, because it is the first repetition from a Conservative authority of what was said two years ago, by the Liberationists. One sentence only, and very incidental it is:—"It seems to be admitted that the only basis on which the Liberals could be reformed is that of disestablishing the Church of England." What think you of that?

The summer months are not usually months of political agitation; but if our readers will look through our columns to-day they will see that the long and light evenings are being utilised by the Liberation Society for special out-door meetings in the agricultural districts. And, if they will keep their eyes open—pardon the "if"—at the watering places to which they may resort this season, they will see other evidences of what has been described by an opponent as the "ubiquity of the Liberation Society."

Elsewhere we publish a communication from the Rev. Joseph Bardsley, Vicar of Stepney, and the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, relative to the negotiations entered into between certain clergymen and Nonconformists—and to which reference has been more than once made in our columns—with the laudable object of discovering the basis for a satisfactory

settlement of the burial question. We are glad that this frank public statement on the subject has been made. If the gentlemen who thus conferred together underrated the difficulties of a satisfactory adjustment, they at all events deserve great credit for their well-intentioned efforts, and the spirit that guided their negotiations. It will be seen that they expressly disclaim any idea of having assumed "a representative character," such as premature newspaper references at first suggested. We still venture to think that the obstacles to a settlement of the burial controversy do not lie in any form of service—for a bill with great limitations in the form of concessions to the clergy, though endorsed by a majority in the House of Commons, was prevented from passing by the representatives of High-Church opinion. Without entering upon the subject here, we may repeat our belief that the obstacles to a settlement are too great to be overcome by friendly conferences, and that they will frustrate the passing of any bill next session—perhaps for many years to come.

#### THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT.

##### MR. GORDON'S THIRD VISIT TO LEICESTERSHIRE.

The *Leicester Daily Mercury* reports as follows:— "On Monday evening a large open-air meeting was held in Mr. Gamble's Brickyard, Fleckney, under the auspices of the Liberation Society. Mr. S. Frearson presided, and briefly introduced the lecturer, Mr. Gordon, who, recognising the presence of Mr. Reid, of London, supported by the vicar and others, said that he should rather simply introduce the subject for general discussion than deliver a long partisan address, and this he did to the evident satisfaction of the audience. First the vicar, shortly, and then Mr. Reid, at greater length, replied, but without seeming to get away very well. Mr. Gordon rejoined, and some smart little scenes took place during his remarks, owing to the interruptions of the vicar and Mr. Reid, and Mr. Gordon's instant retort. Cordial votes of thanks were carried to the lecturer and chairman, and a few cheers for 'Our dear old Church of England,' raised by the vicar, was answered by hearty cheers for the cause of religious equality, raised by Mr. Gordon. The shadows were falling fast before the audience dispersed. Despite the hay-making, at least 300 or 400 persons must have been present, many of them occupying picturesque coigns of vantage on the neighbouring brick-heaps."

**BURBAGE.**—On Tuesday evening, a similar but still larger meeting was held in this large village, Mr. Reid being again in opposition. Both gentlemen were heard till Mr. Gordon's reply to Mr. Reid, by which time it was getting dark, and some one had got out the leader of the village band, who raised a musical entertainment in opposition. Nearly thirty persons joined the society, and the most enthusiastic interest was expressed in the work, with strong desires for another visit.

**STONEY STANTON.**—On Wednesday evening, the arrangements having broken down at Earl Shilton, where a brass band contest was going on, a retreat was beat to this village, where there are a large number of quarrymen. Mr. G. H. Baines, of Leicester, presided, and, introducing the lecturer, suitably cleared the ground of some misapprehensions. The audience went on gathering. Mr. Gordon got through pretty well, barring some few interruptions. There were some unavoidable reprisals during Mr. Reid's address, but on Mr. Gordon's rising to reply, quite a disturbance was made by some heedless fellows who had gathered in the shadows. The curate leant on his gate opposite, but did not appear more prominently. Mr. Baines had to dissolve the meeting, and Mr. Gordon will go into the neighbourhood again.

**MEASHAM.**—On Thursday evening for nearly four hours Mr. Gordon was hard at work in the Wesleyan Methodist school (adjourned from outside), Mr. John Hunt ably presiding. There was a crowded place, and at the outset it seemed as if there would be a break-up altogether, through the unruliness of a stranger from Coalville. After being threatened with instant ejectment, however, he subsided, and the meeting went on, three clerics and Mr. Reid all speaking, and Mr. Gordon bowling over each one of them in succession, till eleven o'clock found the meeting dissolved, with hearty thanks to Mr. Hunt.

**ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.**—On Friday evening, Mr. Gordon was announced for the Market-place in this dignified, respectable old place, and a nice scene there was, certainly. At first, it appeared that there had been an attempt to meet the thing with contempt; but, this failing, a number of leading Churchmen, laymen, and other such persons, put in an appearance, and, from beginning to end, led a gang of persons, who whistled, bawled, shouted, and did everything possible to stop the proceedings. On more than one occasion there had been nearly a free fight, but the chairman, Mr. Earp, of Melbourne, stood his ground bravely, and Mr. Gordon gave his reply to Mr. Reid's address to a section of the audience who gathered round him at one side of the place. Heartily cheers drowned the groans of opponents. Mr. Gordon undertook to try again. Possibly, a debate, may be arranged in the old town.

##### LINCOLNSHIRE LECTURES.

**THURLBY, NEAR BOURNE.**—On Monday evening, July 26, a large and interesting meeting was held in this populous village, to hear an open-air address from the Rev. J. H. Lummis on "The Principles and Projects of the Liberation Society." The Rev. W. Marriott presided. The lecture was exceedingly well received, and at its close the chairman, and a Free Methodist minister from Peterboro', delivered brief but forcible addresses. Mr. Lummis was requested to revisit the locality in the autumn.

**WESTWOODSIDE—HAXEY.**—By request of some friends attending the previous lecture at Haxey, the Rev. J. H. Lummis visited Westwoodside on July 29—the lecture being especially upon disendowment. The attendance was good, and the lecture exceedingly well received. A sort of double tithe is paid to the church in this parish. Some questions were asked, and a short discussion ensued.

**WILLOUGHTON, NEAR KENTON LINDSEY.**—On Friday evening, July 30, Mr. Gladstone's question, "Is the Church of England worth preserving?" was answered in a lecture here by the Rev. J. H. Lummis—the substance of the lecture being:—that to preserve the Church the *Establishment* must go. Mr. Andrews presided.

##### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE LECTURES.

**EVERDON.**—On Tuesday evening of last week the Rev. Thomas Adams, of Daventry, lectured in the open-air on disestablishment and disendowment to what, for a village, was a numerous meeting. The population of Everdon is about 700, and there could not have been fewer than 200 present. The lecture was received not only with unanimity, but enthusiasm, and very hearty thanks were voted.

**HELLIDON.**—On Wednesday Mr. Adams addressed a meeting on the village green at Hellidon, where also there was a good audience and great interest manifested. Mr. John Eagle occupied the chair, and the meeting was also addressed by Mr. David Gardner and Mr. Charles Walker, both of Daventry.

**BADBY.**—On Friday, Mr. Adams was at Badby, where also a good audience was gathered, who paid attention to all that was said, and carried a disestablishment resolution without a dissentient voice.

The first meeting at Epping in connection with the Liberation movement was held on Friday night, when Mr. Herbert Wigg attended as a deputation. Mr. Richardson occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of townspeople and farmers. Mr. Kemp afterwards spoke, and a disestablishment resolution was carried with only three dissentients. A good many tracts were also circulated.

##### MR. SAUL SOLOMON AND DISENDOWMENT AT THE CAPE.

On the 17th of June Mr. Saul Solomon, member of the Legislative Assembly at the Cape of Good Hope, was entertained at a public dinner in Cape Town in celebration of the passing of the Voluntary Bill, which provides for the ultimate extinction of the annual ecclesiastical grants (15,000*l.*) in that colony. About seventy gentlemen were present, and the chair was occupied by the Hon. S. Jacobs, the Attorney-General. In proposing the toast of the evening the Chairman said that Mr. Solomon was not able, in the first instance, to make the goodness of his cause apparent to everyone; but, by dint of perseverance, the cause itself, with Mr. Solomon's advocacy to support it, had triumphed. (Cheers.) They crowned this evening Mr. Solomon's energy for twenty or twenty-one years in endeavouring to carry this important measure. Were it simply for carrying the measure, although that it itself was a great deal, he would not ask those present to congratulate their guest; but, believing, as he did, that the result now achieved would be of great interest and benefit to the country, it was certainly matter for congratulation. (Hear, hear.) It must be a matter of great pride and gratification to their guest himself. He had to work under all sorts of difficulties and misunderstandings; but if they had not such persevering men in the community, the best causes must fail. Mr. Solomon had proved himself an able leader to his party, he had never failed to take advantage of the proper time to carry out his measure; and he was quite sure no one would forget this evening when they assembled to do him honour and commemorate his triumph. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Mr. Solomon in responding gave a brief review of the various incidents of the struggle since 1854, when he first introduced the resolution that the time had come when, in justice to the public, the Christian churches should be left to their own resources and their own efforts for securing the advantages of religious instruction and worship, with due protection to the interests of existing incumbents. On that occasion he did not divide the House. He thought that the Voluntary party had as few mistakes to regret as any political party that have been engaged in any similar struggle. They had from the beginning adhered to a principle. He well remembered how the Voluntary party, when they commenced the struggle, were advised to make an attack upon the English Church. It was said, and with perfect truth at that time, that the English Church was exceedingly unpopular, and if the Voluntary party struck at that time they would surely be successful. This policy, however, did not meet with their views; they thought it far better to affirm their principle openly and not attack the English or any other Church, but rather the system on which these grants

were made. (Cheers.) The Voluntary party had formed no leagues or associations as had been done in other parts of the world when it was desired to accomplish great political changes. They had not deemed it advisable to be in a hurry; it was better to educate the country and bide their time. Nor had they any fear now of a reaction. They were told the other day when the bill passed that the public would not be satisfied, and would soon press for some other scheme, but he did not believe anything of the kind. For what did he see passing before him? When British Kaffraria was a separate colony there was no grant from the revenue for religious purposes, and it was the same in Basutoland and Griqualand West. In the Transvaal grants had been abolished, and if they existed at all in the Free State it was only to a very limited extent. At Natal he believed they did not exist at all. Under such circumstances, he had no fear of any reaction setting in. (Hear, hear.) If any application should be made for a renewal of the grants, he was quite confident of the result. The party had been firm and determined. There had been only two or three defections in the course of twenty-one years, and they could congratulate one another, not only on the success of the struggle, but on the accord and unanimity that had existed. He felt intensely gratified that the colony had had the privilege of witnessing a struggle such as this—hard, though bloodless, and though long enduring, now successful. It had been a struggle for a great principle, and it had been carried on in a most unexceptionable manner. They had recently entered on a new era in the history of the Cape Colony, and he was glad indeed that this question was now removed for ever out of the way. (Hear, hear.) It was a matter for great gratification that the first Responsible Ministry comprised four hon. gentlemen who were Voluntary. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Dr. WHITTE proposed the health of the Anti-Voluntaries, which was responded to by Mr. WALTER, who said he came there to show his high respect and appreciation of Mr. Solomon, through whose unwearied efforts this success had been gained. (Hear, hear.) He himself, however, was a Voluntary to this extent, that he held it was the duty of every man to support his religion; but he had voted against the bill on every occasion, on the ground that he did not think it right to take away grants made by the Government in former years for the support of religion. As, however, the bill had now become law, he could only say that in his opinion, its details were just and fair. (Hear, hear.) He was not sorry that the question had at length been settled.

Some other toasts having been given, the proceedings were brought to a close.

##### CHURCH AND STATE ON THE CONTINENT.

Dr. Forster, in his dual quality of German and Austrian Bishop, is mediating between the Roman Curia and the Prussian Government, through Mgr. Jacobini, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna. The latter is also stated to be in communication with the Prussian Embassy to the Austrian Court.

The *Cologne Gazette* is informed from Berlin that the Roman Catholic clergy of Alsace-Lorraine will make certain concessions to the State, and also consent to say public prayers in their churches for the Emperor and the Empire of Germany.

The Bishop of Culm has notified the Governor of Posen of his willingness to co-operate in enforcing the law on the administration of the property of Catholic parishes in so far as concerns the Posen portion of his diocese. Archdeacon Brandt, of the County of Glatz, Breslau, has given a similar intimation. The Ultramontane papers of Bavaria announce that the Ministry has been authorised to assent in the Federal Council to any measure that may be proposed for extending the law concerning the Jesuits to the Franciscan, Capuchin, and Carmelite orders.

The *Provincial Correspondence*, commenting upon the recent changes in the attitude of the bishops, says that it goes much further than recognising the law concerning the administration of the Church property. "For the first time," continues the *Correspondence*, "the bishops have relinquished the principle that the Church may not lend its assistance to carry out laws on ecclesiastical affairs which have been enacted solely by the State. Hence the confidence of the Government that the bishops would acknowledge that they must, for conscience' sake, cease to offer the resistance which was troubling the Church, has been fully realised."

Father Hohn, one of the principal Prelates of Wurzburg, has been expelled the Cathedral Chapter by his bishop for voting on the Liberal side in the late Bavarian elections. The Father has applied to the Bavarian Government for protection.

The Bavarian Government have requested their bishops to submit official copies of the pastoral issued on the eve of the elections, and enjoining the return of Ultramontane. The leading papers demand that the issue of pastorals on political subjects shall be made a criminal offence.

Another Roman Catholic bishop has announced his opposition to Vaticanism and its offshoots. The Bishop of Porto, Portugal, has recently delivered a charge to his clergy, in which he denounced in the most plain-spoken language the new doctrines of the Immaculate Conception, Papal Infallibility, and the Syllabus. But not less warmly does he castigate the superstitious practices which are encouraged by the Ultramontanists—for instance, "impostures, such as the miracles of Lourdes and La Salette, and others of the same kind"; "miracu-

lous waters and other deceits, by the aid of which miserable speculators make great profits out a credulous public."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the negotiations between Russia and the Vatican on the Russian Catholic Church are for the moment abandoned.

In the newly projected Spanish constitution, which has been published by the committee who have deliberated on the subject, the clause on the subject of religion states that the state religion is Apostolic Roman Catholic, and the nation obliges itself to maintain its worship and ministers. No persons shall be molested in Spanish territory for religious opinions or the exercise of their respective worship, so long as the respect due to Christian morality is paid. Nevertheless there shall not be permitted other public ceremonies or demonstrations than those of the religion of the State. The President Canovas declares the meaning is that Protestants may have churches with open doors and celebrate worship inside, but there must be no manifestations in the streets.

#### UNVEILING THE STATUE OF RICHARD BAXTER AT KIDDERMINSTER.

On Wednesday, men of different creeds, and different walks in life, assembled at Kidderminster to do honour to the memory of a man whose name is intimately associated with that town—Richard Baxter. The statue recently erected stands in the Bull Ring, and is the work of Mr. Brock, a pupil of Mr. J. H. Foley. Baxter is represented as engaged in religious exhortation. The right hand is raised as an earnest preacher would be about to raise it in enforcing his remarks, and the other rests upon the book which Baxter so deeply pondered upon. Mr. Brock presents him clothed in a long puritanical gown, and he has admirably reproduced Baxter's features as they have come down to us in contemporary pictures and plates. Mr. Brock has followed the lineaments found in a portrait of Baxter in Dr. Williams's Library at London, which is stated to be one of the best extant. The following inscription is on the pedestal:—"Between the years 1641 and 1660, this town was the scene of the labours of Richard Baxter; renowned equally for his Christian learning and his pastoral fidelity. In a stormy and divided age he advocated unity and comprehension; pointing the way to 'the everlasting rest.' Churchmen and Nonconformists united to raise this memorial, A.D. 1875." The visitors and subscribers met at the Music Hall a little before twelve, and walked in procession to the Bull Ring, where the unveiling ceremony was to take place. The site of the statue is not far from the parish church where Baxter preached. A platform which had been erected to the right of the statue was thronged with visitors, while the open space around, and the windows and housetops, were occupied by spectators. Dean Stanley and Dr. Stoughton were announced to deliver the inaugural addresses; and amongst others present were Lord Lyttelton, the Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Mayor (Alderman Goodwin), Sir W. A. Fraser, Bart., M.P., Rev. Donald Fraser, Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, Rev. J. Guinness Rogers (London), Rev. Prebendary Morse (Nottingham), Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, Mr. Richard Baxter (London), Mr. T. Lea, Mr. T. Brock (the sculptor), and representatives of the Town Council, magisterial body, and other gentlemen holding public positions in the town. The Rev. G. D. Boyle, the Vicar of Kidderminster, was unavoidably absent. Mrs. Philpott, the wife of the Bishop of Worcester, unveiled the statue, and as that lady pulled the string, and the drapery fell away, a loud cheer arose from the spectators.

Dean STANLEY then addressed the assemblage. He said it might be in the recollection of some present that he assisted at a similar celebration at Bedford last year. It was difficult to conceive a greater contrast between two men than between John Bunyan and Richard Baxter; between the stout burly youth who played on the Green at Elstow, and the pale dyspeptic student who came from the banks of the Severn. Unlike Bunyan, Baxter lived not in the byways or corners of English history, but in the very thick of that crowded and eventful conflict in the 17th century. Known, feared, hated, beloved throughout the realm, he was one of those who, without occupying the first place among thinkers or men of action, occupied a conspicuous place among both.

There is a well-known saying of Luther, in which he divides the foremost men of his time and country into four classes—Erasmus, the great scholar—words, not deeds; Martin Luther himself, the great reformer—deeds, not words; Melanchthon, scholar and reformer—combined deeds and words; Carlstadt, the violent iconoclast—neither deeds nor words. This is a classification which runs through all ages, and not least through the seventeenth century of England. At the head of words, not deeds, shall we not place the blind, disabled, immortal Milton? At the head of deeds, not words, none can rival the dumb, confused, and powerful Cromwell. Those who had neither deeds nor words, their name was legion—Royalists and Roundheads. But for deeds and words together there is none that can stand comparison with Richard Baxter. (Applause.) Look at his labours in that town. There were three or four parishes that had been raised by their pastor's work to national, almost to worldwide fame. Of these the most conspicuous was Kidderminster. Baxter without Kidderminster would have been but part of himself; Kidderminster without him would have been famous for nothing but its carpets. But they gave him a

place from which he moved the world, and he gave them a fame which brought thither representatives of all classes, even from beyond the Atlantic. His deeds belonged to that place, but his words belonged to all mankind. Bishop Burnet was right in saying he meddled in too many things, and was too subtle and metaphysical in everything; but it was that very tissue of contradictory labour and unprofitable stuff in which, if he might borrow a figure from their world-famous manufacture, there ran golden threads and solid strings which redeemed the most obscure parts from ignominy and were woven at times into bits of glorious splendour. There never was a case where the spirit so triumphed over the feebleness of the body as in his long conflict with disease. In a stormy and divided age he advocated unity and comprehension. Many other thoughts abounded in that teeming brain, but they were more or less secondary. "In necessary things united, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity." This famous maxim was dug out by Baxter from an obscure German treatise, and made the motto of his life, till it gradually entered into universal literature, and was deemed worthy of no less name than that of the great Augustine, who, he feared, with all his piety, never wrote anything so good and so wise. Again and again, amid all his contradictions, he fell back on the creed of the Lord's Prayer and the Decalogue as the essentials of religion, even to the objection—as terrifying to his own age as ours—that the breadth of his scheme would even admit Papist and Socinian. He replied, "So much the better and fitter it is to be made the motto of our concord." Referring to Baxter's narrative of his life and times, the dean said the late Sir James Stephens many years ago advised him to read the last twenty pages of the first part, and he followed the advice, and recommended those who heard him to do the same:—

Read it, my young friends, for it contains there a warning which we all need, whether Churchmen or Nonconformists, whether Radical, Liberal, or Conservative; for possibly you may be amongst those very characters that he describes as young and raw like young fruit, sour and harsh, addicted to the pride of your own opinions, self-conceitedness, turbulence, censoriousness, temerity, and engaging yourself to a cause or party before you understand the matter exactly. (Laughter.) And read it also, my older friends, for it is the very point which we ought to have reached, and which not to have reached is our bitter condemnation and shame. Be amongst those whom he describes as ancient and experienced Christians, that had seen what was of God and what was of man, and noted the events of both in the world, like ripe fruit mellow and sweet. These counsels of moderation and discrimination are founded on the eternal principles of true religion. When a few years ago the cause of theological inquiry pleaded for its life before the tribunals of our church and country, Baxter was one of the chief witnesses. He rose from the past to bear his valuable testimony to the boundless wealth and varied freedom of the Bible. The possibility of a religious man doubting some parts of the Old Testament without giving up the New, and doubting even some parts of the New Testament without giving up the fundamental principles of the Christian faith, were as clear to Baxter's mind as to some of the boldest thinkers of our time; as clear as to that great scholar and thinker, the most learned, the wisest, and the ablest of English bishops, who within the last few hours has been taken away from amongst us—I mean Bishop Thirlwall, the late Bishop of St. David's. (Cheers.) Baxter exemplified as few men else have done this confluence of all Christian influences—

Born of Puritan parents, yet converted by a book of Jesuit devotion, ordained in the orders of the Church of England, offered a bishopric in the Church of England, the pastor in Kidderminster of a Church of England parish, even a candidate—though an unsuccessful candidate—for a place in Convocation, yet at the same time the oracle and the patriarch of Evangelical Nonconformity—the friend of Owen and of Howe, of Hampden and of Pim; yet again, on the other hand, the zealous admirer of Hooker, the most majestic of our divines, and of George Herbert, the most saintly of our sacred poets; delighted with the conversation of Tillotson and Tillotson's disciples, claimed as the first parent of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—the most venerable missionary society in England; claimed also as the first parent of the extreme school of Nonconformity, which in this place possesses his pulpit, and dates its spiritual lineage from his large and liberal spirit; the champion also, sometimes the almost solitary champion of scrupulous consciences, in his gallant protests against what he deemed the imposition of unjust tests and burdens, whether against the Solemn League and Covenant of the Church of Scotland, or against the too stringent enforcement of the Articles of the Prayer-book of the Church of England—yet still entreating his flock at Kidderminster and his disciples throughout the kingdom to adhere to the National Church and assist in its services, to share in its communion, and to avoid separation. In all these multiplied aspects Baxter was a living proof that Churchmanship and Dissent—that the free, bold thought, and fervent devotions—not only co-exist in the same Church, but in the same individual. (Cheers.) Is not this a noble exponent—a standing, speaking proof—of the same great truth? Around this statue at this moment stand the three great official successors of those who, in the seventeenth century, without a sigh or a struggle, saw his expulsion from Kidderminster—the lord-lieutenant of the county, the bishop of the diocese, the vicar of the parish (unhappily not here in actual bodily presence, but here in spirit, and through all his representatives and through his flock). (Cheers.) And around this same statue also are gathered the representatives of the two camps of Nonconformists, so hostile to each other throughout the civil wars. These Mr. Dryden calls the "Presbyterian wolf," and the "Independent bear"—(laughter)—the representatives, however, let me rather say, of those saint-like men, who, on the one side, through Watts and Doddridge, and, on the other side through Priest-

ley and Channing, have adorned the two opposite schools of Nonconforming opinion. (Hear, hear.) And not only on a special occasion like this, but on the march of Imperial and special legislation, which in this country are happily still undivided—(Hear, hear)—his principles have left the trace of their enduring triumph. The galling subscriptions, and the excessive demands of Uniformity, under which his brethren suffered, and for which they never would have been parted from us at all—these have one and all been swept away by an indignant Church and nation. (Cheers.) The enlightened protest which he was almost the first to deliver against the fierce anathemas of exclusive doctrines contained, or supposed to be contained, in some parts of our formularies, have been endorsed by at least one half of the clergy, and almost all the episcopate. The scheme which he proposed all approved and tolerated, and it has been made the very basis of our ecclesiastical polity. The interchange of social intercourse which he sought to establish between the different classes and sections of Christians in Kidderminster and Worcestershire is all but accomplished throughout the land. The great idea of a national Church, after which he panted as a hart panted after the water-brooks, is constantly in the ascendant in the highest minds, and unless interrupted by some unexpected and untoward catastrophe, will surely be accomplished, if not in the exact form which he suggested, yet in some form or other; if not in our day, yet in the days of our children. In his last hour, as also in his full activity, he said it was a speech pregnant with far-reaching consequences; the very seed of the Church of the future, "I would as willingly be a martyr for charity as for faith; I had rather be a martyr for love than for any other article of the Christian creed."

They must not forget that he whose memory they now peacefully commemorated lived in a world of turmoil and invective. By Quakers he was denounced as a child of darkness; by Calvinists, as a fanatical Quaker; by Churchmen, as a Socinian; by Independents, as a Papist; by Royalists, as a traitor doomed to the very depths of hell. That was now long past and gone; the pamphlets of his assailants, and his rejoinders and counter-rejoinders, had sunk deeper than ever plummet sounded. The chaff of his life, the chaff of his writings, the chaff of that age was sifted and winnowed away, and the pure wheat remained gathered into the eternal garner.

It is a proof of his real greatness and eminence—it is a proof of what real greatness and eminence can achieve, that the nobler memories of his character have survived, and overbalanced, therefore, the distasteful and acrimonious elements with which he was encompassed. The admiration of the best spirits of his own and future times have prevailed over the violence of petty faction, and over his own contentious self. Sir Matthew Hale's unfailing regard, Lord William Russell's dying testimony, Bishop Burnet's grateful acknowledgment; Usher, when he entreated him to write the "Call to the Unconverted;" Eliot, the apostle of the Indies, when he translated that book next after the Bible; Arthur Young, who, after a brilliant and stirring life, in old age and blindness, found his peace at last in the height of Baxter's soul resting on the bosom of the Saviour's love—all these now turn out to be more correct judges, more proficient seers, than the narrow partisans, who saw in him a mere butt for scorn or slander, or a mere combatant of an opposite school. His tall, meagre figure, his gaunt features are once more amongst you. They recall to you something higher and more universal even than those great efforts of which I have spoken after union or his struggle for liberty. He and his works have entered into that everlasting rest of which he spoke. He has taught us the way to that rest in words which rise above the jargon of all sects, and may strike a chord in the most philosophic no less than the most devout minds. His uplifted hand calls to the unconverted, as to the seventeenth so to the nineteenth century, to turn and live, and with the thousand voices of the Bible, of conscience, of good example, of nature, to turn from all our most degrading vices, to turn from all our frivolity, self-indulgence, corruption, idleness, party spirit, to turn from that want of charity, that want of truth, that want of faith which depresses us all alike, upwards towards that higher and more heavenly frame of heart, to that peculiar nobleness of spirit which, as he truly says, distinguishes not only man from the beasts, not only the good from the bad, but the best men from mediocrity. Not only in the turmoil of controversy, but in the toil and misery of daily life, in the restlessness of this restless age, his serene countenance tells us of the unseen better world where there remaineth a rest for the people of God. It reminds us of that entire resignation which was expressed in those his latest words, "Where Thou wilt, what Thou wilt, how Thou wilt." It reminds us of his high and holy hope that after the rough, tempestuous day, we shall at last hail the quiet, silent night, light and rest together—the quietness of the night without its darkness. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. Dr. STOUGHTON said Richard Baxter must have often passed through that Bull Ring on his way to church, and if his imagination dwelt on pictures of the future, it was so much absorbed with the good of others that it swallowed up all thought of him and his reputation. He had, perhaps, less than other men, a desire of posthumous fame, and if they could imagine him peering into the secrets of the future with reference to himself, they might be sure he never anticipated what the town of Kidderminster had been witnessing that morning. Could he have been told that after entering into his rest godly Presbyterians would lovingly preserve his memory, he dared say he would have believed it, but if he had been told that a dean, and bishop, and a number of clergy would unite with Independents and Baptists in commemorating his worth, the prophecy would have been denounced as a great hallucination. (Laughter.) Dr. Stoughton then proceeded to give a sketch of Baxter's connection with the neighbourhood, portraying the scene that would present itself at the parish church two centuries ago when Baxter went into the pulpit to preach. He next referred to the

earnestness and great effect of Baxter's religious teaching, and to the many writings he had left, saying it had been computed that his collected works would fill between 30,000 and 40,000 octavo pages. Through good and evil report, Baxter had pursued a course so as to leave behind him an imperishable renown. After leaving Kidderminster he wrote a letter, never yet published, in which he said, "The remembrance of the years of mercy which God vouchsafed me amongst you is pleasant to me—yea, it is the pleasantest part of my life in the review." In conclusion, he alluded to the many diseases under which Baxter laboured—to the feebleness of his body and the unceasing activity of his mind, saying he whom they honoured that day was where they served, but did not suffer; where they worked, but did not weep; where there was no more pain; its discipline being ended, and its mystery for ever solved. (Cheers.)

Mr. NAYLOR then read an address, formally transferring the statue to the town, which the MAYOR briefly acknowledged. A vote of thanks was then passed to Dean Stanley and Dr. Stoughton, on the motion of the Bishop of WORCESTER, seconded by Mr. T. LEA, and the proceedings concluded.

**RITUALISM IN NORTH LONDON.**—A new church erected in Dartmouth Park-road, Holloway, was opened on Saturday. The Bishop of London attended and preached, but he declined to consecrate the building so long as a large stone cross placed in a niche in the wall remained there. This resolution has excited some stir in the neighbourhood.

**THE CLERKENWELL VICARAGE.**—There are twenty candidates for the vacant living of Clerkenwell, and it is believed that half that number will go to the poll, the election being by the parishioners. Several have applied to the churchwardens for permission to preach in the parish church. The nomination is fixed for August 30, and there will be three days' polling. Posters containing committee lists appear on the walls all over the parish.

**MR. CROSS'S SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS BILL.**—Mr. Cross's bill to "Amend the Act of the twenty-first year of the reign of George III., chapter 49, intituled 'An Act for preventing certain abuses and profanations on the Lord's Day, called Sunday,' and for further amending the law concerning the remission of penalties," has been printed. It proposes to enact that proceedings for the recovery of penalties under the above Act shall not be instituted except by or by the direction of the Attorney-General for the time being, and on his being satisfied that it is expedient that such proceedings should be instituted. The bill also gives power to the Crown to remit penalties, although they may be "in whole or in part payable to some person or body of persons other than Her Majesty."

**THE BURIAL BILL.**—At a Ruridecanal Conference at Andover, the following resolutions were passed on the Burials Bill and Visitations:—"That in the opinion of this conference the churchyards, having been originally provided by Churchmen, and of late years maintained, and in many cases enlarged, solely at their expense, are Church and not national property; that this point has been conceded by Dissenters in securing the abolition of church-rates; and that, therefore, no services should be allowed in the churchyard but those of the Church, by the minister of the parish or his representative. That in the opinion of this conference visitations could be made more useful than at present, and especially if notice was taken at them of the subjects brought forward by presentment."

**MR. MACKNOCHIE.**—A large congregation assembled on Friday night in the church of St. Alban's, Holborn, Mr. Macknochie having invited his parishioners and friends to meet him in order to hear from him a declaration of his future policy in connection with recent events. The reverend gentleman said that during the preceding two hours he and his colleagues had been in anxious consultation upon the question whether any arrangement could be arrived at by means of which there might be some sort of return to their old services. He regretted to say that they had not been able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, so that there would be no change in the mode of conducting the services which had prevailed during the last few weeks. Any further explanation must therefore be deferred.

**"THE QUEEN AND THE CARDINAL."**—Lord Oranmore and Browne will, on the 6th of August, call the attention of the Lord President to the following extract from the *Weekly Register* of the 17th July, and inquire whether the information contained in it is correct:—"The Queen and the Cardinal. Reception of his Eminence at the Prince of Wales's Garden Party.—The question of Cardinal Manning's precedence was indirectly settled at the Prince of Wales's garden party last week, when Her Majesty the Queen was present. The Prince of Wales advanced to meet the Cardinal on his arrival, cordially shook hands with him, and then presented his Eminence to his Royal mother, who received him most graciously, and conversed with him for a while. His Eminence remained within the royal circle for some time, a privilege accorded only to those of the highest rank."

**CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.**—Further official correspondence respecting the cases of alleged religious persecution in Turkey has just been issued from the Foreign Office. Writing on April 28, Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador, says it can be affirmed with confidence that nothing of the nature of a persecution of Christians is going on. "The native Protestants only complain," he adds,

"that they have been kept in a position of inferiority which enabled the other Christian denominations to domineer over and oppress them. The Greeks and Armenians, who form the immense majority of the Christian population, make no complaint, nor do the Roman Catholics, with the exception of those known as Hassounists, whose hardships arise from political causes, and were provoked by the encroachments of Rome." Sir Henry Elliot further says that no complaints are heard from the non-Mussulman population of the empire, excepting where the activity of foreign missionaries has excited jealousy and resistance.

**THE TITLE OF REVEREND.**—In the Court of Arches this Saturday, Sir R. Phillimore gave judgment in the case of Keet v. Smith and others, which was an appeal from a decision of Dr. Phillimore as Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, refusing a citation for a faculty to allow Mr. Keet to erect a tombstone over the grave of his daughter in Owston Ferry Churchyard. His lordship, in delivering his judgment, referred to the facts of the case and the questions of law which had been discussed by the learned counsel in support of the appeal, and said that, considering that the vicar and also the Bishop of Lincoln had refused the application, he did not think it would be proper or consonant to practice that that court should overrule not only the dissent of the incumbent, but also the deliberate judgment and authority of the bishop in a matter not of strict law applicable to all cases, but of discretionary permission. In refusing to issue the faculty he acted on the spirit of the law and the Canons and Book of Common Prayer. He therefore declined to issue the faculty as prayed. Notice of appeal was given to the Judicial Committee.

**THE CHAPLAINCY QUESTION AT DARLINGTON WORKHOUSE.**—On Monday, at the meeting of the Board of Guardians, the question of the appointment of a chaplain was again brought up on a motion of Mr. Parker that the vote of last meeting of the guardians deciding on the appointment of a chaplain be rescinded a great deal of feeling has been evinced in Darlington and the neighbourhood on this question. A public meeting called by requisition to the magistrates having been held in the interval to protest against the appointment. Mr. Parker, in moving his resolution, contended that the present religious teaching was sufficient—that it was satisfactory to the inmates and the general public, and therefore that it ought not to be disturbed. All the religious bodies were now represented in the religious teaching. He moved that the resolution sanctioning the appointment of chaplain be rescinded. Mr. J. E. Backhouse seconded it. Dr. Eastwood spoke at some length against the motion, contending that eighty-four per cent. of the inmates belonged to the Church of England, and that the greater part of the expenses of the union was paid by the country districts. Mr. Wooller followed on the same side; and after the matter had been discussed at some length the vote was taken. There were twenty-seven for the motion and twenty-two against, thus reversing the decision of the last meeting.

**THE VICAR'S RATE AT HALIFAX.**—Several preliminary meetings of Churchmen have been convened lately in reference to the vicar's rate, and on Friday noon one, called by Mr. W. H. Rawson, was held in the Assembly Rooms, Harrison-road. The meeting was called by circular, and, considering the number of circulars issued, was well attended. The meeting, which was of a conversational description, lasted about an hour and a half, and from the tone of the discussion it was evidently the opinion of all who took part in it that something should be done at the present favourable juncture to extinguish the vicar's rate. The whole meeting was formed into a committee; and a sub-committee was appointed to take such steps as they may think fit in regard to the rate, either as to its redemption by a public subscription or by the general concurrence of the property owners of all sects and parties, of whom a general meeting is to be held next Wednesday. A confident opinion is expressed that these movements will be successful. We understand that the Premier has offered the vicarage of Halifax to the Rev. Thomas James Rowsell, M.A., a well-known London clergyman of the Broad Church school; and it is also mentioned that it has been offered to a city curate, both of whom have declined it. It was believed Mr. Disraeli would let the matter rest in abeyance until it was seen how the scheme for creating Halifax into a bishopric was likely to succeed, but it appears that if the Premier ever had such intention, he has now abandoned it. Churchmen are at last beginning to see that the vicar's rate is a barrier which is likely to deter any clergyman of mark from accepting the vicarage, and it is therefore not before it is time that they are taking steps for the redemption of the rate. Meanwhile, we are informed that in those townships where the rate notes were issued after the death of the archdeacon, there is an almost general refusal to pay; and what makes the matter worse for those who are responsible for the rate, in some of the townships the rate is believed to have been illegally laid, so that it is not likely to be recovered if technical objections be taken before the magistrates.—*Halifax Courier*.

As art gift-books for the Christmas season, M. Gustave Doré is engaged in illustrating "Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard," Thomas Campbell's weird poem of "The Last Man," and the mystic verses of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner."

## Religious and Denominational News.

### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Wesleyan Conference was opened at Sheffield on Wednesday morning. There were at least 500 ministers present. The ballot for the election of president was taken with the following result:—Samuel Coley, 16; Dr. Rigg, 28; William B. Pope, 49; Alexander M'Caulay, 34; Gervase Smith, 274. Dr. Gervase Smith was accordingly elected. The ballot for the secretaryship next took place, when Mr. H. W. Williams was elected by 168 votes. Dr. FUNSHON then called upon the new president to take the chair, saying that Mr. Smith had been elected by the hearty suffrages of his brethren, and he had great pleasure in handing over the badges of the office. He presented the Bible, which was hallowed by having been constantly used by the founder of that body when preaching in the open air, and the Conference seal. He prayed that the best blessings of God might come down, crowning the office with the Holy Ghost and with fire. The PRESIDENT then delivered a very effective address, referring to his early history, and expressing his determination to pursue a straightforward course; and in alluding to recent events, he said it did not matter to him whether a man called him reverend or not, but it did matter if a man said that he was no minister, and had no commission from God, and whether it was a bishop, priest, deacon, or judge, he would withstand him to the face if that man said that the Methodists were schismatics. He always had a sincere affection for the Established Church, and looked upon her as a testimony for Protestant truth; but he believed that priestly rule and influence in the present day was doing a great deal to bring the Establishment to the verge of ruin, and they were now receiving but a poor return for the almost filial respect which Methodism had shown towards the Church in past years. The Conference prayer meeting was afterwards held, when the chapel was crowded. Bishop Simpson, Dr. Osborne, Mr. M'Caulay, and Mr. Church engaged in prayer.

The open session in the evening was held in the Albert Hall, when there were at least 3,000 persons present. The address of the Irish conference was read, and the representative spoke at some length, after which the Rev. Dr. CURRIE, editor of the *New York Christian Advocate*, was introduced, and spoke of his reverence and love for the old country. He was greatly pleased with what he had seen and the reception he had everywhere met with. Bishop SIMPSON was then called upon, and said that he had crossed from Germany in order to be present at the English Conference for the third time. He spoke of the rapid spread of Methodism in the States, and said that the various Methodist churches there numbered 2,600,000 communicants. They had churches and colleges in great numbers, and could now stand side by side with the strongest of the denominations in that land. He might be pardoned by an English audience when he said he had had a kind of idea that the English language was to be the language of the whole world—(laughter)—though it would be some time before that occurred. The English language was steadily moving onward, thanks to the school; but more thanks to that glorious old Bible that had been, and was, their standard wherever English and American civilisation had spread. (Cheers.) The pure language of the Bible was the power which had effected that. The Rev. Dr. FUNSHON was then called upon to address the Conference, and was received with cheers, which were several times repeated. After expressing his gratification at the presence of the American deputation, he said Dr. Currie had told them that if he were not an American he would like to be an Englishman, and Bishop Simpson said that next to America he loved England. He could most certainly say that he had no wish to change nationality, although he had had many temptations in that direction. (Laughter.) He rejoiced to have witnessed the results of Methodist labour—and there was a substantial oneness in Methodists all the world over—north, south, east, and west, in connection with the vast continent of America, where he had found the track of the pioneer evangelists—whose race had not yet died out—such as Peter Cartwright, and others, whose lives had been almost as full of adventure as romances—and had seen the character of their teaching. He felt that he owed much for the formation of his evangelistic opinions to the large ideas he contracted during his travels in America.

On Thursday Dr. JOBSON moved that the visits of Dr. Currie and Bishop Simpson should have a memorial in the publication of their portraits in the magazine, and that a suitable present of connexional books should be forwarded. This was carried. Dr. Punshon read a letter from the Rev. W. Arthur, who is at present in Switzerland suffering from an almost total loss of voice. A letter of sympathy will be forwarded to him as well as to Dr. Waddy, Mr. Prest, and Mr. S. R. Hall, ex-presidents, who are unable, through infirmity, to attend the Conference. A communication was received from the Nonconformist ministers of Sheffield, who propose to present an address of fraternal congratulations to the Conference. It was decided that a deputation should be received next Thursday (to-morrow), at half-past eleven o'clock. The address of the Canadian Conference was read in the order of business. It was resolved unanimously that the next Conference be held at Nottingham. As there are only

forty candidates to be ordained, the usual course will be departed from, and only one ordination service held. The memorials from circuits were then presented. The Conference rose at half-past three o'clock.

On Friday, after the reading of the daily record, memorials were presented from Haworth and Louth in favour of lay representation. In the course of the day the Rev. J. W. GREEVES announced that an elderly gentleman in the chapel yard had just placed five notes in his hand for the following purposes:—250/- to the Home Missionary Fund, 50/- to the Metropolitan Lay Missionary Fund, 100/- to the Foreign Missions, and 100/- to the Worn-out Ministers' Fund. The name of the donor is not known. The report of the committee for the examination of candidates recommended by the district meetings was considered. Ninety-four names were presented, of which the Conference accepted eighty-two; eleven were declined, and one had withdrawn. Twenty-four of the accepted were designated for foreign missions work. The supply is hardly equal to the demand for various branches of the work. A proposal was made by Dr. OSBORN that a petition should be presented to Parliament against Mr. Cross's bill for the removal of restrictions on penal actions, and the remission of penalties, the object of the bill being to aid and facilitate the Sunday trade of the Brighton Aquarium on the Lord's Day, which would certainly be followed by the opening of exhibitions and galleries of art, and possibly theatres. The Rev. G. S. PERKS said that he was a member of two other Sabbath committees in London, and this question was especially taken up by the working classes, three-quarters of a million of whom are now taxed with labour on the Sabbath to minister to the pleasures of others. Dr. PUNSHON also spoke strongly in favour of the petition, which was heartily adopted. The PRESIDENT said that their next business was the most solemn connected with the whole of the sittings of the Conference—the consideration of the characters of the ministers who have died during the year: A portion of Charles Wesley's funeral hymn was sung, commencing, "Come, let us join our friends above," and the lists were read out, occupying the whole of the time till half-past three, when the Conference rose.

At Saturday's sitting of the Wesleyan Conference at Sheffield the names of the ministers who had died during the past year were presented, and the candidates for ordination were met by the president and two of the ministers.

The Rev. W. M. Punshon, LL.D., was appointed one of the foreign missionary secretaries, in place of the late Luke H. Wiseman, by 346 ballot votes; the next highest number of votes was only two.

On Saturday it became known to many of the ministers in the Conference that the judgment in the Owston Ferry tombstones case had gone against the Wesleyans, but the news was quietly received and excited little surprise. The case will next be taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and failing there the Wesleyans will seek new legislation for the establishment of their rights in church graveyards.

On Monday a letter was read from Mr. Thomas Hazlehurst, of Runcorn, presenting a chapel at Halton, Cheshire, capable of seating 300 persons, costing, with the freehold land and organ, 4,000/-. Dr. JAMES, in moving the thanks of the Conference to Mr. Hazlehurst, said that during the last twenty years he had presented chapel property to the Connexion of the value of fifty thousand pounds. The Rev. G. T. PERKS said it was his privilege to worship in this chapel yesterday, and listen to the sermon preached by the ex-President, Dr. Punshon. He characterized it as a wonderful production, and spoke of the effect produced on the congregation. He moved that the thanks of the Conference be presented to Dr. Punshon, and that he be requested to publish it. This was seconded by Dr. WILLIAMS, and carried unanimously. The question of character was resumed, the cases calling for an exercise of discipline being but few. Also the permission to become supernumeraries, of which there were twenty-eight. The Conference also considered the questions of division of circuit and applications for additional ministers. It appears from a statement made in the Conference that the chapels, schools, and ministers' houses erected and opened during the past year were 261 in number, and the cost was 275,000/., of which 202,000/., was raised by voluntary subscriptions.

At yesterday's sitting the theological examination of the candidates for ordination was conducted, at the request of a committee, by the president, and the Rev. W. B. POPE. Seventy young men answered the various questions satisfactorily. One had doubts upon an important question of doctrine, and although he had had long private conversations with the theological tutors, he hesitated to accept the definition of the Methodist standards. By vote it was decided that he should remain on trial another year, so as to have time to inquire and consider. All the others were received into full connexion with the conference.

#### THE UNITED METHODISTS.

The nineteenth annual assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches was commenced at Nottingham on Wednesday, when the Rev. J. Kirson was elected president for the year. There was a very large attendance of representatives from the various districts of the connexion. On Thursday, after the first draft of the stations of ministers and

missionaries had been read, the Rev. A. HOLLOWAY, of Huddersfield, submitted the "tabular view," or a statement of the statistics of the connexion, which stated, among other things, that there are ministers 283, supernumeraries 35, local preachers 3,227, leaders 3,922, members at home 62,379; increase at home, 1,120. Foreign stations—Ministers 45, supernumeraries 1, local preachers 201, leaders 371, members 6,273, trial 618. Connexional—Total ministers 328, supernumeraries 26, local preachers 3,428, leaders 4,293, members 68,652, trial 6,193, increase 1,281. Chapels, &c., 1,558, scholars 170,713, 7,829 removals, withdrawals, and deaths among the members; 33 increase of Sunday schools. Some other business of a routine character having been transacted, the members of the stationing committee were appointed, and votes of thanks were accorded to the connexional committee, the connexional treasurer (the gentlemen filling these offices were most cordially reappointed), and the members of the missionary committee, and to their secretary, the Rev. R. Bushell, of Sheffield, who also was reappointed. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Rev. T. M. Booth for his services as corresponding secretary during the year. In the evening a meeting was held, and was well attended. At the sitting of Friday, Mr. H. T. Mawson was re-elected treasurer to the connexion, and reports of deaths and retirements were made. On Saturday considerable discussion took place upon a recommendation from the Connexional Committee that the number of its members be increased from twenty-four to twenty-seven by the addition of three *ex-officio* members—namely, the chapel secretary, the theological tutor, and the editor, but eventually it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Alderman GASKIN (North Shields) that it was inexpedient to increase the number of *ex-officio* members. Notices of motions having been given relating to the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration, the separation of Church and State, and the more rigid regulation of the liquor traffic, the assembly proceeded to make nominations for the Connexional Committee, and then adjourned. The afternoon was devoted by the representatives to an excursion to Matlock.

At yesterday's sitting the principal business was the consideration of a scheme for raising 10,000/- for building chapels in home mission stations, which was cordially approved, and about 1,200/- was raised forthwith.

A series of daily evangelistic services were held last week in the Music Hall in Edinburgh, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Varley, whose addresses have attracted much attention both in England and America.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON, WILTS.—On Wednesday, July 28, a meeting was held in the Congregational Chapel, Bradford-on-Avon, for the recognition of the Rev. B. Beddoe as the pastor. The Rev. S. J. C. Gallaway, A.M., of London, T. Mann, of Trowbridge, W. Mottram, of Melksham, D. Smith, of Holt, and others, took part in the service.

PRAYER FOR CHILDREN.—We are requested to state that it is proposed that the first Sunday in September should be specially and definitely set apart for the subject of the early conversion of children, and it is suggested that sermons on that day should specially press this matter on all Christian parents.

"THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE."—A series of meetings in connection with the movement of Mr. Pearshall Smith (who, however, could not be present) were held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in the grounds at Broadlands, Hants. Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., presided at most of the meetings, and was assisted amongst others by the Revs. Jukes (Richmond), Thwaites (Salisbury), Body (Wolverhampton), and Fox (London); the Vicar of Romsey and the Rev. S. B. Brown, B.A.

MR. MOODY IN NORTH WALES.—Mr. D. L. Moody, the American evangelist, laid the foundation stone of a new Presbyterian chapel at Rossett, near Wrexham, on Monday. The ceremony was witnessed by many thousand persons, who arrived by train and road from the surrounding districts, and subsequently Mr. Moody addressed the people from a carriage. On Sunday Mr. Moody delivered a sermon at Wrexham, at which there was an immense concourse of people, there being at least 30,000, and the places of worship within the radius of several miles were almost without exception closed. A deputation of gentlemen from Chester, Mold, Dolgelly, and other Welsh towns, waited upon Mr. Moody for the purpose of asking him to deliver a series of discourses in North Wales. He informed them that he was unable to accede to their request, as he was engaged in Liverpool on Tuesday, and he was to leave the country on Wednesday.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY AT LIVERPOOL.—The farewell meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, at Liverpool, yesterday, were very crowded and sympathetic. In the afternoon a conference was held, at which addresses were delivered mainly of counsel and encouragement to young converts. Mr. Drummond, of Stirling, and Mr. Stalker, of Edinburgh, united in testifying to the value of the movement to the young men of Scotland. In the evening Mr. Moody delivered a farewell address, and Mr. Sankey sang a farewell song to the tune of "Home, sweet Home." Mr. Moody dwelt upon the importance of unity among Christians, upon the desirability of establishing young men's Christian associations as the nucleus of united prayer and evangelistic effort; upon the necessity of constant watchfulness on the part of converts, and

upon the extreme importance of eschewing strong drink. The quickest way to close the public-houses was not to go into them. It was a "hellish traffic." He would advise publicans to "get out of it," as Lot got out of Sodom. At the close of his address Mr. Moody offered prayer. Many of the audience were much affected. He and Mr. Sankey sail to-day for New York.

#### Correspondence.

##### BURIAL IN PAROCHIAL CHURCHYARDS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The newspapers having given publicity to the fact that certain clergymen and Nonconformist ministers were conferring together on the subject of burial in the parochial churchyards, it seems proper, now that the conference is at an end, to make a brief statement on the subject. The gentlemen referred to were actuated by an earnest desire to ascertain whether, by a full explanation and frank comparison of mutual views and difficulties, they could assist in promoting a better understanding on this vexed question. They issued a private and confidential circular to persons of various communions and of different schools of thought to ascertain what were their views on the subject. After long discussions they unanimously agreed to four of the following propositions:

1.—That the burial of a deceased person in a parochial churchyard may be made with or without a service, at the option of the relatives or friends of the deceased.

2a.—That if the relatives or friends of the deceased elect to have any service performed in the parochial churchyard, the said service shall be a religious service, and shall be such as is customarily used on the like occasions in the religious body to which the officiating minister or person belongs.

2. (b.) That if the relatives or friends of the deceased elect to have any service performed in the parochial churchyard, the said service shall be a Christian service, and shall consist only of prayers, hymns, or extracts from Holy Scripture.

3. That such funeral service may be conducted by a minister of any religious body or congregation which has any registered places or place of public worship, or by a representative appointed by him; or in cases where there is no stated ministry, by any person officially appointed for the purpose by the managers of the religious community to which the deceased or his friends may have belonged.

4. That every person guilty of any disorderly or indecent behaviour at any burial, or wilfully obstructing a burial, or any religious service thereat, shall be guilty of misdemeanour.

5. That full and precise regulations shall be enacted, defining the notice of burial to be given to the parochial clergymen, the time of interment, the payment of fees, and the registration of the burial in the parochial registers; such as those contained in the Bill which passed the House of Commons in 1873.

The alternative form of No. 2 indicates the points on which they were unable to arrive at a similar conclusion. The clergymen present were convinced that without the adoption of the second form of No. 2, no Burials Bill could be framed that would be acceptable to the great body of Churchmen; while the Nonconformists in the conference did not feel at liberty to accept it. The consequence is that both parties agreed, in the most friendly spirit, to relinquish the attempt. The question whether the churchyards are Church or national property was by common consent left in abeyance; the impression being that a practical scheme might be devised without any formal declaration on this subject.

We have only further to state that the gentlemen who were associated in this matter had no idea of assuming a representative character. Had their success been equal to their hopes, what further steps should be taken would have been the subject of careful consideration.

The ministers who took part in these discussions were the Revs. Henry Allon, Congregational Minister, Islington; Joseph Angus, President of Baptist College, Regent's Park; Edward Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West; Joseph Bardsley, Rector of Stepney; Sir Emilius Bayley, Bart., Vicar of St. John's, Paddington; John Edmond, Presbyterian Minister, Highbury; Edward Garbett, Vicar of Christ Church, Surbiton; John Kennedy, Congregational Minister, Stepney; James Moorhouse, Vicar of Paddington; G. T. Perks, Secretary of Wesleyan Missionary Society; and Daniel Wilson, Vicar of Islington.

At the last meeting we were desired to request the favour of your giving this a place in your columns.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOSEPH BARDSLEY,

JOHN KENNEDY.

Stepney, Aug. 2.

##### CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Under this heading I have once or twice addressed letters to you. The subject is one of great interest. Within the last year or two many hundreds of our underpaid agricultural labourers have gone forth to Canada, and thanks to the guidance afforded them by their friends, the great majority of them are doing tolerably well. Among other anxieties respecting them some of us have been moved to regard their future religious necessities. Many of these labourers have

been for years our hearers in village chapels, and as we bade them farewell at the railway-station, it was impossible not to feel solicitous about their future spiritual interests. While in Canada three years ago, I availed myself of occasional opportunities of bringing the matter before different religious bodies; asking the officials to look up the rural wanderers as they reached the towns and cities of the colony. Among other ministers whom I laid the subject before, was the Congregational Minister of London, Ontario, and as his church seemed very cramped for room, I strongly urged upon him the desirability of going in for a building more worthy of the city and the denomination.

From a letter received from him last week, I learn that the project of a new church has been warmly entered upon, and the building is in course of erection. A capital site has been secured, and on it a church is to be built of an elegant and substantial character, capable of seating about 800 persons. The corner stone was laid with appropriate religious ceremonies on the 14th of June last. The Mayor of London officiated on the occasion. The certificate which I append to this letter will tell the financial story, and my object in writing is to solicit the donations of your readers. I should exceedingly like to send the earnest young pastor a thousand dollars (200*l.*) as an expression of fraternal feeling, and also as a practical exemplification of the interest felt by British Christians in the spiritual welfare of our poorer brethren, whom the exigencies of life have compelled to seek their homes across the Atlantic.

Now it is often my pleasure to receive from gentlemen in different parts of the country letters of sympathy with the appeals for a more manly and earnest piety, which I occasionally forward you, and in the time of the unhappy lock-out of labourers in the eastern counties substantial help to the severely pressed labourers resulted from an appeal in your columns on their behalf.

I am, therefore, sanguine enough to believe that among your far-reaching and influential constituency there will be found some who will enable me to render this little service to one of the most intelligent and energetic Christians whom I met during my Canadian tour. I need scarcely say that if any one should feel moved to advance the sum required on mortgage, I shall be only too happy to be the medium of communication between the parties. The security is undoubtedly as good as possible; as the city of London is one of the most prosperous in the Dominion, and one in which the value of land is sure to increase year by year.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR CLAYDEN.

Faringdon, July 24, 1875.

This is to certify, that the Congregational Church in London, Canada, is one of the first churches of our denomination in the western division of the country. Its first pastor was the Rev. William Clarke, one of the first missionaries sent out by the Colonial Missionary Society. Its present pastor is the Rev. R. W. Wallace, M.A., of the Congregational College of B.N.A.

The church has now assumed proportions that show good promise of its becoming one of our most influential churches; it is proposed to erect a church edifice in keeping with the improved appearance of the city, which, through the blessing of God, may exercise a blessed influence for Christ and souls in connection with Congregationalism in Canada.

For this purpose a commanding site has been secured in the best part of the city, and it is intended to erect a house for God, at a cost of about 20,000 dollars (4,000*l.*)

Towards this, the church has guaranteed 2,500*l.*, but it needs a loan of 1,500*l.*, for which it offers interest at the rate of five per cent. for a few years. As security to those who may advance the loan, the church will give the first mortgage on the property. It is, therefore, a safe investment for any one who may be able to advance the funds,—

(Signed) HENRY WILKES, D.D., Montreal,  
GEORGE CORNISH, LL.D.,  
JOHN FREDERICK STEVENSON, LL.B., Mon-  
treal,  
WILLIAM CLARKE, Dresden,  
WILLIAM MANCHEE, Guelph,  
JOHN WOOD, Home Secretary C.C.M.  
Society.  
K. M. FENWICK, Secretary, Treasurer of the  
Congregational Union of Ontario and  
Quebec.

CHARLES CHAPMAN, M.A., Montreal,  
P.S.—The names of J. F. Stevenson and Charles Chapman will be remembered as those of highly re-  
spected Congregational ministers who but recently left  
Reading and Bath respectively.

A. C.

AGED PILGRIMS' ASYLUM, HORNSEY RISE, N.  
To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I noticed with peculiar pleasure the excellent report of the treat given to the inmates of this asylum by our kind and hospitable friend William Green, Esq., of Highgate, at his grounds, on the 22nd of July.

I can assure you that our aged friends have expressed over and over again their gratitude and joy for this truly enjoyable day, thus breaking the monotony of their daily quiet life for a few hours, and everything was done by our valued friends to minister to the comfort and happiness of all concerned.

Are not good examples contagious? May it not be

possible that others to whom God has given the means and heart, on reading the report of this unique and happy gathering, may be ready in the summer season to open their houses to receive a party of aged and oftentimes tried disciples of our one Lord, and afford them a few hours' pleasant recreation? Verily the Master will smile on these "sunny spots" along life's weary pilgrimage.

My long and intimate connection with the work of the Aged Pilgrims must be my apology for troubling you with these few lines; peradventure they may be the means of exciting a deeper interest in the operations of this Christ-like institution.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary,  
29, Marlborough-road, Upper Holloway, N.

July 30.

N.B.—I shall be happy to answer inquiries on the character and working of the asylum.

### Colleges and Schools.

#### TETTENHALL COLLEGE.

On Friday afternoon the annual distribution of prizes took place at this college, which is near Wolverhampton, before a very numerous attendance of the parents and friends of the students. Mr. Henry Richard, M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil, presided, and he was supported on the platform by the following gentlemen:—Mr. T. W. Shaw (Chairman of the Directors), the Rev. Dr. Simon (Birmingham), the Revs. T. G. Horton, F. Sonley Johnstone, F. Handley (Stafford), J. P. Driver (Tettenhall), S. O. Adam (Wolverhampton), P. P. Rowe (secretary), Professor Massie, and Messrs. H. H. Fowler, W. Hatton, S. S. Mander, and A. W. Young (headmaster). The Rev. T. Hintley, of Walsall, having opened the proceedings with prayer, the Rev. P. P. Rowe, the secretary, announced letters of apology for unavoidable absence for several local M.P.'s, ministers, and well-known laymen.

Professor MASSIE, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge), of Spring Hill College, Birmingham, one of the special examiners, then read his report, which stated that he had examined the Sixth Form in Euripides, Ion; Homer, Iliad, I. and II.; Xenophon, Anab, IV. 1—6; Virgil, Aeneid xii.; Cicero, Pro Milone; in Latin unprepared; and in Greek and Latin prose composition. The Fifth Form (classical) in Euripides, Ion 1—800; Xenophon, Anab., IV. 1—6; and in Greek prose sentences. The Fifth Form (classical and modern) in Virgil, Aeneid; Cicero, Pro Milone; Latin prose sentences; and English history, Henry III. to Richard III. The Fourth Form (classical) in Xenophon, Anab., IV. 1—2. The Fourth Form (classical and modern) in Virgil, Aeneid, xii. 1—600; Latin prose sentences, and English history, as above. The Third Form in extracts from Ovid and in Latin grammar, and also in geography, English history, as above, and English grammar. The Second Form in part of Smith's Principia, Part II., in English history and English grammar. The First Form in Latin grammar, English grammar, and English history. The most proficient on the Sixth Form were Young and Matheson. The Fifth Form was not quite so satisfactory, though they exhibited much diligence. In the Fifth Form the examiner noted some of the best papers he had ever read from young boys. After referring in detail to the other examinations, Professor Massie said:—

In reviewing the examination as a whole, I cannot but express my conviction that the results are highly satisfactory. The amount of work presented has been large—in some cases, as I have ventured to think, somewhat too large—and yet it has been, in the main, well done. To say that there are blots and blemishes is merely to admit Tettenhall boys within the circle of frail schoolboy humanity; but I can sincerely affirm my belief that the net results of schoolboy frailty are as nearly reduced to the minimum at Tettenhall as at any school of the kind which I have the pleasure of knowing. I say nothing of the teaching. The teaching may rest satisfied to be judged by its fruits. But unless the conclusions of my first acquaintance with this school be mistaken, Tettenhall College is doing sound work for present training and for future usefulness, and is a "learned and religious foundation," of which its friends need not now and will not hereafter be ashamed.

The Rev. P. P. Rowe read the report of Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, M.A. (London), another of the special examiners, of the examination of the boys in mathematics. He stated that the "Salt" prize for mathematics was exceedingly well contested. Both the candidates gave in very good papers, and, although Young was first in all three papers, the numbers were not far apart, except in trigonometry. The totals were 228 and 185 respectively, out of a maximum of 300. The style of all the papers in the fifth and fourth classes was highly commended, and in the lower classes the examination in Euclid and arithmetic was generally satisfactory, and there were manifest signs of the pupils having been well instructed. Mr. Nesbitt says: "The care bestowed on the lower forms is the best explanation of the success obtained in the higher, and I trust the time is coming when a high standard of teaching power will be considered no less important for the junior forms in schools than for the senior."

In the Head-Master's Report, Mr. Young bore his testimony to the honest character of the work done, and expressed his hope and conviction that Tettenhall College is making steady and sure pro-

gress towards the attainment of a position of recognised merit among similar institutions. He wished to draw the attention of parents to the fact that the greatest obstacle which barred their progress was presented by the too early removal of their sons from school, at a period of life when, owing to more matured judgment and a quickened sense of responsibilities, a boy might reasonably be expected to derive the fullest benefit from further training. Since their last meeting the fourth and fifth forms had been divided into two distinct sections—classical and modern—the names of which sufficiently indicated the nature of the work done. In spite of the absence of "feeders," and notwithstanding the limited circle from which a comparatively young institution must necessarily be replenished, the school was satisfactorily maintaining its position as regards numbers. During the last two terms they had had a larger accession of new boys than during any corresponding period in former years. They had good reason to anticipate a satisfactory addition to their school roll at the commencement of next term. It afforded him genuine satisfaction to report that the conduct of the boys had been good; that a spirit of obedience reigned in the school; and he sincerely believed that the boys were characterised generally by a manly regard for truth and by a prevailing healthy moral tone. The health of the school had been excellent. It had been decided to erect a swimming bath. Seventeen boys passed the last Cambridge local examination, of whom six gained honours; and since last meeting a former pupil, Mr. S. F. Mander, passed the first B.A. examination of the London University in the first division, and that at the same university Mr. F. A. Briggs, of Christ College, Cambridge, a former pupil, passed the matriculation examination in the first division.

The following speeches were then delivered by the undermentioned students:—Greek, dialogue from "Nubes of Aristophanes," Allan Young (junior Tettenhall scholar), G. E. Matheson (Directors' scholar); French, *Piron La Métromanie*, act iv., scene 5 and 6, H. G. Prior, T. Rollason, H. G. Guiness; German (Schiller), *Wilhelm Tell*, act iii., scene 2, W. J. Scandian, F. Sadler, B. James, F. Simon, O. Goss; English (Shakespeare), scene from the *Merchant of Venice*, C. H. Crookshank, J. Gough, W. Smyth.

The HEAD MASTER announced that the Directors' Scholarship had been won during the past year by Mr. Greville Ewing Matheson, and the special prizes had been won as follows:—Sir F. Crossley's prize for Greek, G. E. Matheson; Sir T. Salt's prize for mathematics, Allan Young; Mr. Remington's prize for good conduct, J. H. Wallis; Head Master's prize for English Essay, G. E. Matheson. The Cambridge Local Examination prizes have been awarded by the committee of the Wolverhampton Centre to successful candidates in honours as follows:—A. Young, G. E. Matheson, C. H. Crookshank, J. H. Wallis, G. Bidlake, A. L. Brown.

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to distribute the prizes which had been won by the students during the past year, and in doing so he gave each one as they came to the table a few encouraging words. The prizes consisted of elegantly bound standard works and a number of certificates.

Mr. RICHARD then addressed the audience as follows:—On coming to this platform I was appalled to find on the programme of proceedings laid before me, among other things, a resolution of thanks to the chairman for his presence and for "his excellent speech." (Laughter.) Now the writer of that resolution must have had the spirit of prophecy or the spirit of faith strong upon him. (Laughter.) But I greatly fear he will be disappointed, for I really have not much to say. Indeed it has been a puzzle to me why our good friends connected with this institution should have brought me down all the way from London, where I ought to have been listening to the discussion on the Government Shipping Bill, and that of Mr. Plimsoll, while there are so many local gentlemen so much more conversant with the character, position, and prospects of your college who could have rendered you more useful service on this occasion. And yet I must admit it is a pleasant change enough to escape from the heated atmosphere of St. Stephen's to see so many bright young faces as those before me. (Hear, hear.) Somebody has said that there are only two classes of persons who dislike boys, namely, very young ladies and very old gentlemen—(laughter)—the young ladies I suppose because boys at a certain age are not very accessible to girlish charms; but let not the young ladies be impatient, for the time will come when the boys will have to submit, as we all have submitted in turn, to the power of their fascinations. (Laughter and cheers.) I hope no one will suspect me of being an old gentleman. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) At any rate I have not got old enough to share the dislike to boys ascribed to that character. On the contrary there are few things that awaken livelier emotions of pleasure within me than to see and hear a company of boys like those before me; for the fact is, and I may as well confess it, I was once a boy myself. (Laughter.) About three years ago I visited the spot where I received the first rudiments of my education, in a very remote and obscure corner of the Principality of Wales. I will not tell you how long ago it was, for that might throw some light on the "old gentleman" question of which I spoke.—(laughter)—but it was many, many years. It is not easy to describe the passions and contending feelings that rushed through my mind on that occasion. I went to all parts of the neighbourhood,

through the fields where we roamed, up the hills we climbed, by the side of the river where we used to bathe and fish, to the chapel where we worshipped, and especially to the old schoolroom. But then I found my imagination had played me false. We Welsh boys used to think that our schoolroom, though nothing like the palatial structure in which you boys receive your education here, was a somewhat stately and important building. But alas! I found that in reality it was a very humble, not to say, shabby affair. Still, however as it was the sight of it brought such a crowd of memories and associations many of which were touching and sacred to me. I have to congratulate our young friends here to-day on the reports just presented by the examiners and the head master, bearing such satisfactory testimony to their educational progress and general good conduct; and although, no doubt, the report of Prof. Massie contained a considerable sprinkling of cayenne, yet "faithful are the wounds of a friend," and this little castigation will no doubt have a good effect upon the future work of the students. I can imagine the delight of gaining a prize and of taking it home to show father and mother, brothers and sisters. I may imagine, for it is a pleasure I never experienced, for I never got a prize in my life. (Laughter.) That might perhaps be, in part, owing to the fact that I never went to any school or college, or educational establishment, where prizes were given. (Renewed laughter.) But while I sympathise with the successful boys, I must say that I also sympathise with the unsuccessful boys, especially if they have been working hard, and failed to win a prize. I hope the successful boys will not repose on their laurels, and the unsuccessful ones will not be discouraged by defeat. (Hear, hear.) Now I am not going to deliver a formal address to the boys, for I have a lively recollection myself how I used to dislike long and dull lectures when a boy. I will only make this remark to them—which they have often enough heard before, but which comes home very strongly to those who have been long actively engaged in the business of life—that the great value and importance of school exercises is in the training and discipline of the faculties. Not the acquisition of knowledge—though a considerable amount of knowledge may be required—but to gain the use and mastery of our own faculties. We are told that the Roman soldiers—and I use this merely as an illustration, for I don't like soldiers, and wish there were none of them in the world—(laughter)—in their disciplinary exercises had placed in their hands much heavier weapons than they had to use in actual warfare, the object being to develop their muscular power, so that they might more easily and effectually wield their ordinary weapons in the field of battle. Well, so our young friends should submit cheerfully to what they may think the hard discipline of school, for by such means they acquire those habits of application and industry which will enable them to wield with effect those faculties of their own nature, which are the weapons with which they have to fight and win the battle of life. (Cheers.) Perhaps I ought to end here, for I own I am a little disconcerted by a letter that I received yesterday from your secretary. I had understood at first that this was entirely and exclusively a Nonconformist school, and I therefore thought it would not be inappropriate to the occasion that I should take a little retrospective glance at the history of Nonconformist education in this country, together with the difficulties and obstacles we hence had to contend with. But I have since learnt that members of the Church of England send their sons to be educated here also, which I am very glad to hear, and that there would probably be some members and even clergymen of that Church present here to-day. That being the case, I feel doubtful whether I ought to proceed with what I intended to say, for I should not like to say anything upon such an occasion as this to wound the susceptibilities of any one present. (Applause.) Still, perhaps I may venture to refer to facts without hurting the feelings of our Church friends, and if any of them think I transgress I hope they will come up to this platform and pitch into me to any extent they like. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") The Nonconformists of this country had to contend with very great difficulties in the education of their children. For some time after the ejection of 1662 the Nonconformists were so depressed that they did not dare to open any schools or academies in any part of England. Besides the operation of the restrictive laws to which they were subjected, their ministers who had graduated at the two universities—Oxford and Cambridge—were supposed to be bound by their oath on taking their degrees "not to resume their solemn lections apart from the universities in any other place in England." This restriction, therefore, for some time, prevented them from teaching in schools. The first to get over this scruple of conscience was Mr. Samuel Craddock, who set up an academy in Wickhampton, in Suffolk. His example was soon followed, and several establishments of the same nature were formed in various parts of the kingdom. This excited such a deal of alarm and hostility that Dr. South, in a sermon preached on behalf of Westminster School in 1685, entreated the great men present "to employ the utmost of their power and interest both with the King and Parliament to suppress and extinguish those private, blind, convicting schools, or academies of grammar and philosophy, set up, and taught secretly by fanatics, here and there all over the kingdom." "For," said he, "this is the direct and certain way to perpetuate a race of mortal enemies both to Church and

State. To derive, propagate, and immortalise the principles and practices of '41 to posterity in schism and sedition for every faction, and rebellion in *secula seculorum*, which I am sure no honest heart will say Amen to." In spite of all this, the Nonconformists' academies continued to extend, so that at the time of the Restoration there were about twenty of them in various parts of the country, and the names of honoured men were associated with them, including those of William Janeway and Phillip Henry. (Applause.) With the Revolution of 1688 there came more liberty, and in the reign of William and Mary these educational institutions grew and multiplied, and it is a curious illustration of the traditional reverence for the Nonconformists which existed in many great families, that some of the most distinguished statesmen of the day received the first rudiments of their education in Nonconformist schools. Thus we find that Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Henry St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, were educated by Mr. Woodhouse, who kept a seminary at Sheriff Hales, in Shropshire. I must say, however, that whatever might have been their merits intellectually, the principles of these men, whether religious or political, did not, in after life, reflect much credit on their instructor. (Cheers and laughter.) But there were better specimens than these. Bishop Butler, for instance, the immortal author of the "Analogy"—(cheers)—was educated among the Nonconformists, and one other bishop, I think, but am not sure on that point, Archbishop Tillotson. During the reign of Queen Anne there was a great reaction against the Nonconformists, and a bill called the Schism Bill passed through Parliament in 1714. By this measure "it was provided that no person should keep any public or private school, or teach or instruct, as tutor, or follow the vocation of a schoolmaster, who had not subscribed to a declaration to conform to the Established Church, and obtained from the bishop of the diocese in which he resided a licence to teach." That aimed at the extinction of Nonconformist schools, and was passed on the 25th of May, and was to come into operation on the 1st of August following. But upon that very day Queen Anne died, and the Schism Bill, which had excited very great consternation throughout the Dissenting communities of the country, fell as a dead letter, for it was never actually put into execution. Still there was great jealousy existing against the schools and seminaries of the Nonconformists as late as the reign of George II. Dr. Doddridge was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Courts for keeping a Nonconformist academy, and the prosecution was only stopped by the king himself, who interposed with the memorable saying, "During my reign there shall be no persecution for conscience' sake." (Applause.) The chairman went on to refer to the recent opening of the great universities to Nonconformists, and said since they had enjoyed the privilege of entering the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford he thought the Nonconformists had given good proofs that they were entitled to the right—(applause)—for in 1860 the senior wrangler was a Nonconformist. (Applause.) The same thing happened in 1868, when the senior wrangler was a Nonconformist. (Applause.) Then in 1869 it was the same, and in 1871 the senior wrangler was again a Nonconformist—(applause)—and the same thing occurred in 1873. (Applause.) In the year 1874 the second wrangler was a Nonconformist, and with the exception of the senior wrangler the first four on the list were all Nonconformists. (Applause.) Then, lastly, in 1875, the senior wrangler was again the son of a Nonconformist, so that out of fifteen annual competitive examinations for the senior wranglership, Nonconformists had seven times occupied the highest places in the country. (Loud applause.) He said he was very anxious that the grammar schools and the provisional colleges should become the feeders to the Universities and from thence to the House of Commons. (Applause.) He urged upon his young friends to aspire with an honourable ambition to occupy places of very high position in the country, and after a few further remarks he said he hoped he had said nothing which was calculated to wound the feelings of any Church friends who were there that day. He concluded by wishing the institution a prosperous career, and resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

The Rev. Dr. SIMON then delivered an address to the pupils. He advised them to strike out the word "can't" from their vocabulary once for all, and he determined to attain high positions in the country. They had only to resolve upon a thing and they could do almost everything upon which they set their minds.

The Rev. T. G. HORTON then proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That this meeting, sympathising with the objects aimed at the Tettenhall College (viz., to furnish a sound and liberal education, both classical and commercial, in connection with a religious training free from sectarianism—so that boys may be fitted to enter the Universities or the higher walks of commerce—rejoices in the success which has attended it during the past year, and pledges itself to forward its interests and extend its influence and success.

In doing so he referred at some length to the rise and progress of Nonconformity in the country, and observed that the success which had attended this institution since the period of its establishment should be an encouragement to them to go on improving it.

Mr. W. HATTON seconded, and

Professor MASSIE, of Birmingham, supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. S. S. MANDER proposed the second resolution, which was as follows:—

That the best thanks of this meeting be accorded to Henry Richard, Esq., M.P., for his presence and admirable address on this occasion.

He complimented the head master very highly on the tuition he had given, but remarked that he would no doubt be amply compensated through the success which the college had obtained under his supervision. Mr. YOUNG seconded the proposition, and the Rev. S. C. ADAM, the Vicar of St. Jude's, supported it. In doing so he remarked on the rich treat he had enjoyed in listening to the remarks of the member for Merthyr Tydfil, but he thought the presence of himself and other friends of the Church, and the fact that some twenty or thirty Churchmen sent their sons to the school, was a pretty conclusive proof that members of the Establishment were not all illiberally minded. The resolution was carried unanimously, and the chairman briefly responded.

Mr. E. F. BRIGGS, of Cambridge, an old scholar, then moved the third resolution, which was:—

That this meeting presents its very cordial thanks to the head master, A. W. Young, Esq., M.A.; to the second master, James Shaw, Esq., B.A., and to the assistant masters, for their laborious and efficient services, and assures them of earnest sympathy in the discharge of their responsible duties.

Dr. LOCKHART, of Blackheath, seconded, and Mr. H. H. FOWLER supported. It was then carried with acclamation.

The proceedings then closed and were followed by a *conversazione* prior to the "breaking-up" of the school for the holidays.

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

The distribution of prizes to the successful boys at this school took place on Thursday in the theatre of the college, under the presidency of Lord Romilly. The other members of the council present were Sir George Young, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. J. A. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. John Robson, secretary. The parents and friends of the boys were present in very large numbers, and the boys as usual made the theatre resound with their frequent acclamations. A large table was covered with the prizes, which were so numerous that an hour and three-quarters was occupied with their distribution; after which Mr. Horton, the vice-master, read the list of external honours gained by old boys, amongst them being scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, degrees at London, and several important posts at the bar and in the various public services. The chairman said, at the conclusion of the ceremony, that he stood there as the son of one who was a very earnest and constant friend of University College. There was one point he (the chairman) had in common with many of them there, and that was that he was an old pupil of University College. He left twenty-five years ago, but it seemed to be as familiar to him now as it was then. There was one well-known face, however, that he missed, and whose absence there they regretted. He would mention the name of the headmaster, Professor Key. He remembered that when he was at school the boys regarded him more as a friend than a master. The account they had heard of the external honours gained by the school was extremely satisfactory, and showed great activity and talent on the part of the scholars. In conclusion, he exhorted those who were leaving school at once to enter on the business of life not to let their classical studies drop as soon as they left school. A vote of thanks to Lord Romilly for presiding was proposed by Sir George Young, seconded by Mr. R. N. Fowler, and carried amid rounds of cheering.

#### CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

On Friday afternoon the Lord Mayor presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the City of London School. He was supported in the chair by Mr. Alderman Knight, Alderman Sir John Bennett, Sir Charles Reed, and several members of the Court of Common Council and of the school committee. The prizes were distributed in the theatre attached to the eastern end of the school building in Milk-street, Cheapside, and the room was inconveniently crowded, the number of the boys and their friends having fairly outgrown the accommodation which it afforded. The company having taken their seats, the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. ABBOTT, embodied in a short speech a report on the progress of the school, in which he was able not only to assure the committee of the constant tendency of its numbers to increase, but to record a longer list of honours gained by its scholars at Oxford, at Cambridge, and elsewhere than had ever before been read out at these annual celebrations. The one great desideratum of the school, he declared, as he had declared before, was that of a playground, and, owing to the great value of land so near to Cheapside, he could scarcely help adding that that meant the necessity of a change of site—a boon which he had long earnestly coveted, and which he had reason to expect as well as to hope would not be very long delayed. The list of honours which had fallen to the lot of boys brought up in the school included no less than twenty-one distinctions at Cambridge—including a Fellowship at St. John's College, three Scholarships at Trinity College, a Scholarship at Emmanuel College, besides sundry exhibitions, and first and second classics in the classical and mathematical triposes—while at Oxford the school could boast that in the last twelve months its present and

former pupils had won a first-class in the Final Classical Examination and a Fellowship at Balliol, a Scholarship and Exhibition at St. John's, and Scholarships at Worcester, Trinity, and Jesus Colleges. To these might be added five separate distinctions gained at the University of London, one first-class and a scholarship at the Royal School of Mines, and twenty others at the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington. Next followed five "Declamations," or rhetorical essays in praise of the founder of the school, John Carpenter, in five different languages—in English, by Mr. George Augustus Stevenson, Carpenter Scholar and Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; in German, by Mr. Alfred Goodwin, Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford; in Latin, by Mr. Cecil Bendall, Carpenter Scholar, and Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; in Greek, by Mr. Frank Freet, Salomon Scholar, and Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; and, lastly, in French, by Mr. William Marsh. The Lord Mayor then proceeded to distribute the prizes. When the last of the boys had gone back to his place, the HEAD MASTER and the LORD MAYOR addressed the company in short speeches, the latter saying that he was glad to hear that a playground might possibly be added before long to the school in which the city and the corporation took so deep an interest, and congratulating the head master on its continued prosperity. Various resolutions were then proposed, seconded, and duly carried, voting the thanks of the meeting to the head master and his assistants, to the school committee and its chairman, and to the Lord Mayor for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion. The meeting then broke up, and the school committee afterwards entertained their personal friends at luncheon in the council room.

## STATIONERS' SCHOOL.

The annual presentation of prizes to the pupils of this school took place on Tuesday, at the hall of the Stationers' Company, Ludgate-hill. The Master of the company (Mr. W. Good) presided, and among those present were the two wardens (Mr. Rivington and Mr. Shaw), and several of the assistants, besides a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The clerk and receiver of the company (Mr. C. R. Rivington) read the reports of the examiners, with the exception of the fourth form, which had not made such progress as should have been exhibited. Mr. Bradley, the principal examiner, stated that the school showed on the whole a steady and marked advance. The school, though comparatively a new foundation, not only continued to hold its own among the public schools of London, but bade fair to rival, if not to eclipse, some of its older sister foundations. Dr. Buchheim, the examiner in modern languages, reported very favourably of the progress of the school in French and German. The distribution of prizes followed. The Brown medal for the boy passing best in all the examinations was awarded to Skeats, and the next prize of 5*l.* to Jarrett. Greek, Latin, German, French, and English selections were next recited by several of the scholars, the music class varying the recitations by duets and part-songs. Mr. Rivington moved a vote of thanks to the master, and this having been unanimously carried, Mr. Isbister, the head-master, acknowledged the compliment, expressing his obligation to his assistants, and wishing the lads a happy holiday.

## WALTHAMSTOW MISSION SCHOOL.

On Wednesday, the 28th of July, the usual annual gathering of friends was held at the Walthamstow Mission School, an institution which has now existed for nearly forty years, but which is less known than it deserves to be. Sixty children of Christian missionaries connected with various societies, find there not only a place of education but a home, and many are waiting for admission because the house cannot receive more. The examinations had been previously conducted by Mr. Stallybrass, and his discriminating and very satisfactory report was read at the afternoon meeting by the Rev. Dr. Allon, who kindly presided on the occasion and distributed prizes to the children, the proceedings being varied by frequent performances of the pupils, both in vocal and instrumental music. The weather, happily, was bright and fine, and at five o'clock the friends adjourned to the garden where tea was prepared, and where the children mixed freely with the company. At a quarter to seven, Gurney Barclay, Esq., kindly took the chair, which was placed on the lawn, being supported by the Rev. Dr. Trafford, principal of the Baptist College, at Singapore, the Rev. Owen Whitehouse, late of the London Missionary Society; the Rev. J. Foreman, of Demerara; Rev. S. Hebditch, of Clapton; Rev. J. Halley, of Arundel, J. Ball, Esq., E. Pye Smith, Esq., S. Ellis, Esq., Alfred Borwick, Esq., and other gentlemen. The treasurer, Searle Nash, Esq., read the report. The retirement of Mrs. Chatham, after sixteen years of loving devotedness to the children, was frequently referred to, as a loss deeply felt and deplored, both by the committee and the children; but the appointment in her place of Mrs. Coleman was spoken of with hope and interest.

The "Unseen World," it is stated, is written, if not wholly at least in great part, by Professor Ballfour Stewart, of Edinburgh, assisted by Professor Tait.

## THE BAVARIAN ELECTIONS.

(From our German Correspondent.)

The great event that absorbs attention in Germany just now is the result of the Bavarian elections. On the 6th of October, 1869, the King of Bavaria dissolved the House of Representatives, because both sides happening to be equal, it appeared impossible to elect a President. The elections of January 3rd, 1870, which took place before the religious struggle had begun, or the temporal power of the Pope had been set aside, or Bavaria subordinated to the Empire, gave the Ultramontanes, or Patriots as they called themselves, eighty members, the National Liberal party sixty-three, whilst there were eleven sent in as adherents of a "Middle Party." Now the Ultramontanes have seventy-nine, that is one less than before, while the National Liberals have been strengthening by the absorption of the former party. Indeed it is becoming more and more apparent that there must now be but two parties; and that the friends of freedom must unite themselves to oppose every system of clericalism or tyranny that would rob man of his birthright of liberty. The Social Democrats scarcely put in an appearance, and that might also be said of the *Volkspartei*, and of those who called themselves Free Conservatives. Some of the Lutheran clergymen, who still believe in the *Kreuzzeitung*, and continue sulky because of the civil marriage law and the school legislation, might be expected to vote with the Ultramontanes; but most of them went with Liberals when they found it impossible to have candidates of their own colour elected; that is such as would be friendly to the Empire, and at the same time to the Church—thorough Church and State men. Nearly all the Protestant teachers voted also on the Liberal side. In many places the Catholic clergy kept aloof, while in many others they voted for the Liberals. This was strange, to say the least, even in Munich. In Wurzburg, which is a Catholic university town, and head of a diocese, a canon voted on the same side.

The Ultramontanes are, as may be supposed, greatly mortified at the result. At the last election of members for the Imperial Parliament 307,000 votes were given for Imperial candidates and 480,000 for Ultramontanes, so that the number of votes stood to one another nearly in the relation of three to five. It is no wonder, then, that the returns were in round numbers thirty-two Conservatives and sixteen Liberals. And yet a Conservative victory was still more decided, for these thirty-two were united and had but one flag, while among the sixteen there were only nine who called themselves National Liberals, five entered themselves as Free, and two as Liberals. It will then not excite much surprise to be told that the Ultramontanes expected to have two-thirds of the members in these elections, which would have given them a majority of 90 or 100. Their plans were matured. There must be a change of Ministry, the dissolution of Parliament, the erection of such electoral districts as would return a still greater majority, and enable the party to be morally certain of a continuance in power during the next ten or twenty years, no matter what might take place. The Liberals might, therefore, make their will, as the party was about to expire. As the time for the elections drew nigh their hopes began to abate. Yet all means possible were used. Pastoral letters were issued by bishops, election agitation was kept up, and the various means used, which the Roman Catholic clergy have in such abundance, in order to secure as large a majority as possible for their party. It was then expected that the majority would be twenty. Up till the evening preceding the elections of the 15th this had not sunk lower than six, then four was expected to be the figure. Sick persons were brought to vote, also the blind. Terrible excitement prevailed. In the Roman Catholic districts of the Palatinate and the Algäu, in which the manufacturing, or in any case intelligent, element was found, Liberals were returned. A letter had been addressed to Gregorius, Archbishop of Munich and Friesung, which sufficiently stated the views of several of his clergy. The principal towns, with the exception of Bamberg, voted for Liberals. All the country parts where any considerable amount of intelligence was to be found followed, and even in those parts where clericalism ruled there was a considerable Liberal minority. This was the case at a place called Tölz, where the numbers were 330 and 213. Anyone who watched the voters could easily see on which side weight of character, self-reliance, judgment, and those qualities which give influence lay. The majority of only two is a great downcome for the Ultramontanes. Poor creatures! they have exhausted their strength and brought into play all their resources, so that they cannot boast any longer of a reserve of strength. Protestants are of course glad that the Ultramontane majority is so small. There are among the Liberals, no doubt, in various German lands, many who have not much respect for religion; but, after all, the Liberal party is the only possible one for Protestants. It would amount even to idiocy or insanity to deny this. Consternation and sadness spread through the ranks of those clericals now that the state of things is clear. The Bishop of Spiers, Dr. von Hanneberg, had, with the Archbishop of Munich and the Bishop of Wurzburg, issued electioneering pastoral letters, and hoped that at least the orthodox candidates would be returned for the Palatinate. As before, twenty Liberals are elected, and now the bishop declares that he is weary of his work, and tired of ruling over people who will not let them-

selves be converted to reason and truth. He is eager to lay down his pastoral crook, and sighs to return to the Benedictine monastery at Munich, which he thinks he ought never to have left, had it not been that Rome's stern command must be obeyed.

No one expects that the Bavarian Ministry will have to resign, and some are not sorry that there is a trifling but useless majority on the side of the Ultramontanes, as it may perhaps throw the sympathies of the King into the Liberal cause. The peculiarities and oddities of this monarch are generally known, and it is not unlikely that, if there had been a Liberal majority, he would have been persuaded that the privileges reserved to Bavaria by the agreement of Nov. 23, 1870, were in danger of being swept away; if the waves of Liberalism did not indeed rise so high as to endanger the Throne. The Liberals must not make too much of their victory. Some talk as if light had found its way into all kinds of dark corners and through skulls never so thick. Such ought, however, to remember that Bavaria is two-thirds Catholic, and as long as this is the case reaction is always possible. The returns of 1871 gave 3,464,364 Catholics, 1,342,592 Protestants, 60,662 Jews, 5,453 belonging to other sects, and 379 "remainders." Among the other sects there were 246 Greek Catholics, 3,820 Mormonites, 72 Anabaptists, 4 Baptists, 360 Irvingites, 63 Anglicans, 1 Armenian, 1 Quaker, 8 Methodists, 1 Presbyterian, 2 Moravians, 2 Unitarians, 7 Nazarenes, 4 "Lindianer," 217 German Catholics, 327 Free Religious, 2 Friends of Light, and 21 Dissenters. Among the remainders, as I have called them, are 15 Mahomedans, 13 creedless ones, and 351 whose Church, if they had any, was not given. A pretty good variety that! It is only necessary to add that the Protestants are found in the largest numbers in Rhenish Bavaria (that is the Palatinate), and in Upper and Middle Franken.

I referred above to the privileges which were reserved for Bavaria on entering the Empire. The imperial legislation with reference to home and residence as connected with citizenship extends not to Bavaria. The King has the free and independent management of his post and telegraph arrangement, and the Bavarian Army, consisting of two army corps, in addition to the fifteen other parts of the empire, are under the immediate direction of the King. In time of war it is under the Emperor, and in respect of time of service, organisation, formation, &c., the rules of the German Army may be said to be applied. Of course, what was said above of the elections had only to do with the Lower House, the Upper one being composed of *Reichsräthe*, or Councillors of State, some of whom inherit their positions, and others are appointed to it for life by the King. The House of Representatives, which had in the last Parliament 154 members, will have in the new one 156. These arrangements are based upon the Constitution of May 26, 1818. It is remarkable that Bavaria has the honour of having, next to the Grand Duke of Weimar, carried out Article 13 of the Confederation, and given a constitution voluntarily and more fully than all other German States. The House of Representatives is dissolved once in six years, and consists of one member for every 31,000 inhabitants. These are chosen indirectly, and by electors, of whom there is one for every 500 inhabitants. In the elections to the Imperial Parliament there is universal suffrage, which give the Ultramontanes an immense majority, whilst in the Bavarian Parliament, where the people choose indirectly, the Liberals had what may, comparatively speaking, be called a victory.

The mention of these elections brings to mind a case of some interest. A Liberal committee had proposed a priest as an elector, upon which the Catholics tried to bring him into disrepute. In his reply was the following passage:

I have up to the present time for my part paid attention to the interests of the Church to which I belong, and that to the utmost of my judgment and power as far as I felt it my duty, and have done nothing that would warrant any other conclusion; so that I will not allow any one to call my Churchship in question as the article in — appears to do. I claim also the right as a clergyman to exercise as a Christian the duty of love to others, no matter what their religion or party politics may be, and as citizen I hold myself responsible to my conscience and that alone with respect to what I aim at for Church and State.

It is most unbecoming that the chief pastors of the Church should consider themselves bound to come down to the arena of election politics in their pastorals. But no bishop either would or could prevent a priest from letting himself be proposed as an elector by a Liberal Committee, and it cannot be supposed that the bishops in condemning the anti-Church proceedings of Liberalism wish to brand all Liberal electors who form a part of the members of their own dioceses as opponents of the Church and enemies of religion—yea, even of Christianity, as is done by all leaders of the Church party who, instead of acting in the spirit and temper of the pastorals, proceed against their opponents with all imaginable charges.

Yesterday, shortly after noon, Prince Louis Napoleon arrived at Cowes from Southsea, and drove to Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

The funeral obsequies of the late Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Thirlwall, were performed yesterday at Westminster Abbey by Dean Stanley. The Archbishop of Canterbury, a number of bishops, and a large congregation, took part in the ceremonial.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our Correspondent in the Gallery.)

Mr. Plimsoll, and matters arising out of Mr. Plimsoll's action, have formed the principal topics of business in Parliament during the week comprehended in this review. On Thursday Mr. Plimsoll made his first appearance in the House since his exit under memorable circumstances. There was a small crowd, representing the general public, assembled at the entrance to Westminster Hall waiting to welcome the man who is perhaps at the moment the most popular in England. These cheered lustily as the hon. member passed through, accompanied by Mr. Sullivan and Mrs. Plimsoll, who, as is well known, has taken a prominent part in the crusade upon which her husband has embarked. There was of course no demonstration upon Mr. Plimsoll's entering the House, save the hearty recognition of his personal friends. The behaviour of the House when he did rise to speak was what might have been expected. Some hon. members immediately near him tried to get up a cheer; but the House, remembering its offended dignity, remained quiet till such time as he had spoken the apology with which he had come prepared. Then the cheering was general and hearty, and was maintained as Mr. Plimsoll, formally submitting himself to the judgment of the House, walked out.

Mr. Plimsoll, in making his statement, had availed himself of the right of members to take precedence of regular business for the purpose of making a personal statement. When he had gone, the Orders were proceeded with in due course, and, as if nothing pertinent had gone before, the Clerk read out the first order of the day, which was for the adjourned debate on the motion "that Mr. Plimsoll, member for Derby, for his disorderly conduct be reprimanded in his place by the Speaker." Mr. Disraeli immediately rose, and in a manner which further illustrated a characteristic which I have before ventured to point out, moved that the order for the adjourned debate be discharged. Mr. Disraeli has a curious passion for placing possible blame on other people's shoulders. In this case he had not committed any flagrant error, but just as in the case of the breach of privilege in which he had blundered he rather threw the responsibility on the late Lord Lyndhurst, so now he quite gratuitously hinted that it was Mr. Sullivan who was responsible for his having made the motion now about to be discharged. If, he said, in effect, Mr. Sullivan had, before he rose to move the resolution, told him that he had better not move the resolution because Mr. Plimsoll was, at the time of the commission of the disorderly conduct, labouring under intense excitement, he should not have moved it. That is, however, only a way the right hon. gentleman has, and after this exordium, showing that he at least was entirely irresponsible for anything that might have been wrong in the proceedings, he in the fullest and most impressive manner accepted for himself, and, he might say, the House, the apology now offered. The House endorsed this supposition by loud cheering, and the Speaker, who is very prompt in difficult crises like this, at once put the question. But Mr. Bentinck was not disposed to let the affair pass over in this amiable and sensible manner. He had expected there would be a row, and, *faul de mieux*, he came forward wily to see what could be done in that direction. Rising with the usual slip of paper in his left hand, he suggested that something ought to be done in the way of censuring Mr. Plimsoll; and in the expression of this view he found a seconder in Mr. Newdegate, whose depression as the session draws nearer to a close, and the Conventional and Monastic Institutions Bill has not even been read a second time, deepens in a really alarming manner. But the House would not listen to this suggestion, and no one else coming forward to urge it, it died of inanition, and Mr. Plimsoll's apology was accepted.

The rest of the evening was devoted to Committee on the Agricultural Holdings Bill, which happily passed. On Friday Mr. Plimsoll and unseaworthy ships came to the fore again, and occupied the whole of the morning sitting. The business before the House was the second reading of the Unseaworthy Ships Bill, which, after several hours' debate, was agreed to. A personal turn was given to the proceedings by the appearance of Mr. Bates, who at the outset wanted to know whether Mr. Disraeli would assent to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the charges brought against him by Mr. Plimsoll? Mr. Disraeli's answer was in his old skilful style. He

declared his opinion that Mr. Plimsoll's apology had covered the offensive remarks made by him with respect to Mr. Bates, and protested that, to use a well-known formula, Mr. Bates had left the court without a stain upon his character. At the same time he added that Mr. Bates had a right to demand a Committee, and if he thought its appointment necessary to the vindication of his honour, it should at once be granted. Later, when the bill was before the House, Mr. Bates took an opportunity of reading a statement which, it must be admitted, was, putting statement against statement, a full refutation of Mr. Plimsoll's charges. To the profound surprise of the House, Mr. Plimsoll, who immediately followed Mr. Bates, made no reference of any kind to the defence of the man he had accused of what, in plain language, is wholesale murder.

On Saturday there was a morning sitting for the much-needed purpose of advancing Supply. The House remained in committee for six hours, at the expiration of which period there had been forthcoming a great deal more talk than money. At six o'clock, when every one was thinking of getting away to dinner, Mr. Bates turned up again with a formal motion for the appointment of a select committee. Mr. Plimsoll was not present, but Mr. Reed spoke for him, and cleverly taking advantage of a taunting challenge thrown out by Mr. Ward Hunt, he moved as an amendment on the resolution for a select committee, a sort of vote of confidence in the character of Mr. Bates. This proposal Mr. Bates accepted; and after a long discussion, in the course of which the settlement was several times imperilled, the vote was agreed to. More of the Unseaworthy Ships Bill on Monday night, which was, in fact, given up wholly to its consideration in committee.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent examinations:

## FIRST B.Sc. EXAMINATION.—PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—Frederick Baylis, Epsom College; John Henry Best, University College; Richard Bredin, Liverpool Royal Infirmary, School of Medicine, and private study; Henry Ambrose Grundy Brooke, B.A., Owens College; George Brown, Owens College; Reginald Hargreaves, Owens College; John Edmund Clark, B.A., Heidelberg University; Charles Dalgarne, private study; Alexander Campbell Dixon, private study; James Vincent Eladen, private study; John William Evans, University College; George Charles Franks, Royal School of Mines; George Augustus Freeman, St. John's College, Battersea, and private study; Frederick John Gladman, B.A., private study; Cecil Reeves Harrison, University College; Hargreaves Heap, St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and private study; William Hewitt, Royal School of Mines; George Burgess Hughes, Wesleyan College, Taunton; Thomas Samuel Humpidge, Royal School of Mines; Alfred Henric Jackson, Owens College; William Wansbrough Jones, Magdalen College, Oxford; Archibald Prentice Ledward, Owens College; Arthur Henry Shakespeare Lucas, New Kingwood School; Archibald McAlpine, Royal College of Science, Dublin; John Logan McKenzie, private study; James Mortimer, B.A., University College, London, and University, Edinburgh; William James Noble, Reble College, Oxford; John Oliver Park, private study; Louis Colton Parke, University College; Walter Pearce, St. Mary's Hospital; John Joseph Quelch, New College, Eastbourne; David Roberton, LL.B., private study; David Ross, B.A., private study; Robert Henry Scanes Spicer, private study; William Joseph Spratling, private study and Royal School of Chemistry; Edward Holdsworth Sugden, B.A., Owens and Headingley Colleges; Silvanus Phillips Thompson, B.A., private study; Albert Edward Tovey, private study; George William von Tunzelmann, University College; Edward Harley Wainwright, University College; Robert Whitby, B.A., private study; Ambrose Robinson Willis, Royal School of Mines.

SECOND DIVISION.—Daniel Elie Anderson, B.A., Royal College, Mauritius, and University College; George Herbert Bailey, private study; James Enright, private study; William Fawcett, private study; John Aaron Miller, B.A., private study; William Outhwaite, private study; Charles James Procter, Owens College; James Spencer, private study; John Huston Stewart, Royal College of Science and private study; William Carey Trafford, University College.

## FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.—PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—David Adams, University College of Wales; William John Alexander, University College; Frank Ballard, Headingley College; Heinrich Baumann, Bonn University; John Jeffrey Beer, Totnes Grammar School; Berry Alfred Berry, private study; Charles Francis Joseph Blount, Stonyhurst College; Ernest Egbert Blyth, private study; John Bramley, Wesleyan College, Taunton; Owen Breden, private study and St. Mark's College, Chelsea; George Albert Brock, Cheshunt and University Colleges; Joshua Brough, Wesleyan College, Taunton; Jacob Nunes Castello, Dulwich College; Richard Henry Chope, Wesley College; Hubert Clarke, Manchester New and University College; Oliver Eggington, Culham College; Henry Arthur, private study; Robert Foster, Headingley College; William Foster, Owens College; Howard Douglas Leonard Galton, Oratory School, Birmingham; John Henry Gaskin, Wesleyan College, Taunton; George Robert Gissing, Owens College; Abraham Haigh, Oakley House, Reading; Frederick John Haines, Cheshunt College; John Richard Clark Hall, King's College and private study; Francis Philip Hartley, private study;

Edward Walker Hensman, private study; Thomas Kilpin Higgs, Lancashire Independent College; Samuel Charles Hill, University College; John Hogg, private study; Charles Isaac Houseman, private study; Joseph Jacobs, St. John's College, Cambridge; Johnson, Arthur Newton, Lancashire Independent and Owens Colleges; Hartmann Wolfgang Just, Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Frederick Charles Kolbe, University College; Henry Lawrence, private study; Benjamin Bower Le Tall, Flounders College; John Robert McKim, private study; Willie Marston, University College; Henry Mason, University College; Albert John Mead, private study and tuition; Alexander Milne, private study; Joseph Sydney Morant, Lancashire Independent and Owens Colleges; John Snelling Morris, St. John's College, Cambridge; George Thomas Moss, private study; John Hirst Oldroyd, private study; Richard Pearce, private study; John Henry Pearree, University College; Edward Collard Randall, University College; Henry Rawlings, Flounders College; Adolphus Edward Roberts, private study; William Venis Robinson, Regent's Park College; Louis Thompson Rowe, University College and private study; Charles Holmes Satterley, Exeter Diocesan College; Robert Pickett Scott, Middle Class School, Cowper-street; Alfred Stone, Owens College; David Sutcliffe, Owens College; David Churton Taylor, King's College; Joseph Vincent Westwood Taylor, Wesley College and private tuition; Arthur William Timmis, Manchester New and University Colleges; Edmund Peacock Toy, private study; Thos. Pearson Walker, private study; Charles Daulmann Webb, private study; Edward Sprague Webb, University College; Sidney White, University College; Thomas Whiteside, St. Thomas College, Ushaw; James Thomas William Wicksey, private study; Alfred Phillips Willway; private study and tuition; Charles Frederick William Wood, University College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Harry Kenrick Adkin, private study and tuition; George Board, private study; Robert Chadwick, private study; Edwin Albany Tuckerman Clarke, private study; Louis Cohen, Jews' Free School; Samuel Corner, private study; John Davis, New College; James George Wagstaff Deacon, Owens College; John Elyott Doyle, private reading; Griffith Henry Evans, private study; Alfred Harry Parr Ewer, private study; Joseph Fernandez, private study; Richard Gardner, private study; John Mease Geden, Owens College; Robert Gibson, private study; Thomas Alfred Gurney, University College; Alfred James Harvey, private tuition and University College; George Henry Heath, private study; Charles Valentine Hickie, Stonyhurst College; Richard Edward Howchin, private study; Llewellyn Rowland Hughes, private study; William Henry Iago, private study; Joseph Clark Isard, The Leys, Cambridge; Thomas Jenkins, Lancashire Independent and Owens Colleges; Vere Villiers King, private tuition; Edward Law, Owens College; James McGowan, private study; Francis James Morish, Cheshunt College; Harry Spelman Palmer, Cheshunt College; Arthur Preston, Codrington College, Barbadoes; Arthur Edwin Preston, private tuition and study; Alfred John Read, private study; Thomas Henry Richmond, private study; William Ross, private study; John Schofield, private study; Edward John Scott, private study; William Sheil, King's College; Frederick William Skinner, Cheshunt College; John Bamford Slack, Wesley College; William Matthew Smith, private tuition; John Westcott Stoneman, private study; James Taylor, Owens College; John Telford, Wesleyan College, Didsbury; George Tinkler, Episcopal Training College, Edinburgh; John Augustus Voelcker, University College; Wilfrid Philip Ward, private tuition and St. Edmund's, Ware; George Weatherly, private study; Souley Birks Wilson, Wesleyan College, Taunton.

## PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATION.—PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—Frederick Rowland Barker, St. Thomas's Hospital; Frederick Baylis, Epsom College; John Henry Best, University College; Richard Bredin, Royal Infirmary School, Liverpool and Preston; Henry Ambrose Grundy Brooke, B.A., Owens College; George Brown, Owens College; Louis Alfred Cantic, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William Goodeve Chuckerbutty, University College; Charles Alfred Dagnall Clark, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Thomas Furze Clarke, King's College; William Wriothesley Colborne, University College; Mark Percell Mayo Collier, St. Thomas's Hospital; Thomas Crisp, St. Thomas's Hospital; Edward Meade Cuffe, Epsom College; Cecil William Cunningham, Private study; David Samuel Davies, St. Thomas's Hospital; Alfred Dismorr, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Alexander Campbell Dixon, private study; William Whitfield Edwardes, St. Mary's Hospital; James Vincent Elsden, private study; John Thomas Faulkner, Manchester Medical School; Herbert Alfred Hill Fenton, University College; Thomas Warburton Fuller, Guy's Hospital; Albert William Graham, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Major Greenwood, London Hospital; Arthur John Harries, University College; Cecil Reeves Harrison, University College; Alfred Harvey, Queen's College, Birmingham; Thomas Hahnemann Hayle, Owens College; George Arich Herschel, St. Thomas's Hospital; William Hewitt, Royal School of Mines; John Edward Hine, University College; William Bartlett Hinton, Guy's Hospital; John Hodgson, Owens College Medical School; Victor Alexander Haden Horsey, University College; Theophilus Hoskin, University College; Richard Hughes, private study; Thomas Samuel Humpidge, Royal School of Mines; William Wansbrough Jones, Magdalen College, Oxford; Archibald Prentice Ledward, Owens College; Maurice Lichtenstein, private study; William Manley Lory, University College; Archibald McAlpine, Royal College of Science, Dublin; Greville Matheson McDonald, King's College; Alfred Meeson, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool; Henry James Michael, St. Thomas's Hospital; Frederick Walker Mott, University College; Hubert Montague Murray, Camden Schools, Brighton and Sussex College Hospital; John Howard Nankivell, King's College; William Henry Neale, private study; William James Noble, Keble College, Oxford; William John Chicheley Nourse, St. Mary's Hospital; Arthur Maurice Palmer, University College; William Pasteur, University College; Walter Pearce, St. Mary's Hospital; Edward Penny, Guy's Hospital; Leicester Cuthbertson Ponsford, University College; Taelisini Wilini Owen Pughe, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool; John Joseph Quelch, New College, Eastbourne; Nanda Kumá Ráy, University of Edinburgh; Frederick Robinson, Leeds

School of Medicine; David Ross, B.A., private study; Frank Rushworth, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Hannah Russell, Guy's Hospital; Thomas Dixon Savill, St. Thomas's Hospital; Percy Edward Shearman, University College; Thomas Steele Sheldon, Guy's Hospital; John Frederick William Silk, King's College; Ernest Sutton Smith, University College; Robert Percy Smith, St. Thomas's Hospital; John Edward Squire, University College; Cornelius William Suckling, private study; Alfred Moxon Turner, Guy's Hospital; Edward Harley Wainwright, University College; William Hale White, Guy's Hospital; Ambrose Robinson Willis, Royal School of Mines; Leonard Charles Wooldridge, Guy's Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.—Dennett George Allen, St. George's Hospital; William Edward Barton, University College; Henry Thurstan Bassett, Queen's College, Birmingham; Andrew Chillingworth, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William Lefevre Cranstone, University College; Arthur Dorman Deane, Guy's Hospital; George John Eady, private study; James Enright, private study; Thomas Finlay, University College; Robert Hagard, Leeds School of Medicine; John Davey Hayward, University Bonn and private study; Harry Hine, Guy's Hospital; Charles Paget Hooker, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Hurst, B.A. Sydney, University of Edinburgh; Charles Montague Handfield Jones, St. Mary's Hospital; Peter Slade Kendall, University College; Angel Money, University College; Edward Nettlefold, University College; William Ouchwaite, private study; Edward Morris Price, University College; Arthur Creswell Rich, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool; Amand Jules McConnell Routh, University College; Ernest Frederick Smith, St. George's Hospital; Harold Swale, University College; Richard Deane Roker Sweeting, London Hospital; George Francis Symons, Guy's Hospital; Edward Sabine Tait, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Walter Duncan Thomas, Epsom College; William Potts Rees Williams, St. George's Hospital; Henry Wright Yate, Epsom College.

#### THE ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM.

The Reunion of Old Scholars, which was inaugurated on Whit-Monday in last year, and unavoidably postponed this year to the new August Bank Holiday, took place on Monday last, and appeared to be all the more enjoyed from the previous disappointment. The day was a pleasing contrast to that of last year, when the downpour of rain and the thunder were such as to make it ever memorable. The old scholars, varying in age from fifteen to thirty, some single, some married and bringing their husbands or wives with them, arrived by the trains from all parts during the morning, and their happy countenances and cheery voices, with the loving greetings of their old teachers and each other, showed that they felt as if coming home once more, and that Reedham was dear to their memories. The managers, among whom were the Revs. Dr. Aveling and C. E. B. Reed, Messrs. S. Lowry, N. J. Powell, F. M. Franklin, R. P. Lambert, G. C. Scrutton, and R. Jolly, and the secretary, Mr. G. Stanciloff, accompanied by some of the warmest supporters of the home, including Mrs. Butt, Mr. Battley, and Mr. Dobson, were present to preside over the proceedings, which they did paternally, rather than officially—entering heartily into all the enjoyments of the day, and encouraging the greatest freedom. Before luncheon an hour was very agreeably spent in looking on the distribution of prizes to present scholars, whose pleasure in receiving was enhanced by the cheers and congratulations of their seniors. The tables were tastefully spread, and a most excellent repast provided under the able management of Mrs. Layton, the matron; the wine being the gift of Samuel Lowry, Esq., who, as the chief promoter of these gatherings at Reedham, very appropriately occupied the chair as host. With the salubrious air and bright sunshine outside, the familiar walks in the grounds, the croquet-lawn, swimming-bath, cricket-field, and the fraternising with old acquaintances all in anticipation, it was thought best to have no more and no longer speeches than were required to do "honour to whom honour was due." The toast of "Her Majesty the Queen" was loyally given by the chairman, and most loyally responded to by singing the National Anthem. The Rev. C. E. B. Reed, grandson of Dr. Andrew Reed, in a speech fraught with the same generous sentiments which prompted the honoured founder in his many philanthropic efforts, gave the toast of the day, "Prosperity to Reedham," which was responded to in the same kindly strain by the hon. secy., the Rev. Dr. AVELING. The toast, "The Old Scholars," most cordially moved by the CHAIRMAN, was ably responded to by Mr. J. C. TESSIER, one of the old scholars, who also proposed "The Board of Managers," coupled with the name of Mr. N. J. Powell, one of the earliest and longest-tryed friends of the home. Mr. J. B. EDWARDS, another old scholar, then proposed, in a well-delivered speech, "The Staff of Officers," coupling the names of Miss Wood, the head governess, and Mr. Edmed, the head-master, the latter replying.

The past kindnesses of another of Reedham's best supporters were brought to mind by the genial presence of Mr. George Tyler, whose kind looks and words are only excelled by his kinder deeds. It was announced that he had just instituted four special annual prizes for the girls and boys, which will be adjudged at the Midsummer examination. The absence of Mr. Henry Harvey, the esteemed treasurer, who has so long and so devotedly interested himself in both the present and old scholars, was mentioned with regret, shared in by every one present. A vote of thanks

to the chairman, moved by Mr. BRADLEY, another old scholar, brought these proceedings to an end, after which several most pleasant hours were spent out of doors, and at 8.30 the whole party once more bade adieu to their Reedham friends, and left with old attachments strengthened and pleasing reminiscences brightened by the proceedings of a most happy day in their old home at Reedham.

#### Epitome of News.

The Princess of Wales visited Her Majesty at Osborne on Sunday afternoon, and afterwards, with Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove out with the Queen. The Earl of Carnarvon dined with the Queen and the royal family in the evening.

Mr. Plimall writes to the papers:—"Will you permit me, through your columns, to thank the numerous friends who have so kindly sent me letters and addresses, and thus, at least temporarily, acknowledge them? A more special communication shall be sent to each as soon as practicable; the great number, however, renders it impossible to reply to each so soon as would probably be expected."

A marble memorial of the late Sir John Franklin was uncovered on Saturday in Westminster Abbey. It was the last tribute to the memory of the Arctic navigator which was paid by Lady Franklin, who was buried ten days ago in Kensal Green Cemetery.

It appears from a Parliamentary paper just printed that the Lord Chancellor's salary from the Court of Chancery is 6,000*l.* a-year. His lordship has 4,000*l.* in addition as Speaker of the House of Lords.

With a view of putting into operation the Artisans' Dwellings Act, official representations have been made to the Metropolitan Board of Works, by the Holborn District Board, affecting a considerable extent of ground, about 14 acres in all, on the east side of Gray's-inn-lane; and by the Whitechapel District Board, with reference to an area lying between Dock-street and St. Peter's-court within that district. These localities have been personally inspected by Sir J. Hogg and a large committee of the Metropolitan Board, to whom the question has been referred for consideration and report.

Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, the Liberal candidate for the representation of Hartlepool, was on Thursday returned for that borough, having polled 1,982 votes. Captain Young, who stood in the Conservative interest, polled 1,464, and Mr. Ahmed Kenesly, 259.

On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England reduced the minimum rate of discount from 3 to 2*1/2* per cent.

At the half-yearly meeting of the South-Eastern Railway Company, it was agreed that a sum not exceeding 20,000*l.* should be applied to the purpose of the experiments in connection with the project of a submarine tunnel between England and France.

Miss Agnes Livingstone, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Livingstone, was married on Tuesday to Mr. Alexander Bruce (of the firm of Younger and Co., brewers), at Hamilton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Moffat, grandfather to the bride, assisted by the Rev. S. Thompson (of Hamilton) and the Rev. W. Rigby Murray (of Manchester). The breakfast was given at the residence of Dr. Loudon, one of the late Dr. Livingstone's most intimate friends. The presents are described as numerous and varied, and were sent from all parts of the globe, and by persons in all ranks of society.

There was a Liberal gathering on Thursday at Stanley Park, near Stroud, the residence of Mr. Marling, M.P. About 20,000 persons were present. Amusements and entertainments were provided, and a dinner was given at which Mr. Marling presided. Among those present were Mr. W. E. Price, M.P., Mr. Ralli, M.P., Mr. Handel Cosham, and Mr. Herschell, M.P.

The Yorkshire herring fishery has commenced and promises to be unusually productive and profitable this season.

A plan for tunnelling under the Mersey was submitted to a meeting in Liverpool on Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone, to whom a model of the tunnel had been sent, remarked in a letter that future generations would marvel that men had been so far advanced in maturing a plan for a tunnel under the Straits of Dover at a time that we had not tunneled under rivers in England.

At the Croydon Assizes on Friday Frederick Hunt, who murdered his wife and child at Penge in March last, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Collections on behalf of the Hospital Saturday Fund were made throughout the metropolis on the 31st ult. It is expected that the total amount will be considerably in excess of that realised last year.

An Irish Amnesty meeting, said to be one of the largest of its kind, was held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon. The procession started from Trafalgar-square, and the various associations were headed by bands, fifteen of which were playing at one time. Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., presided, and among the other speakers were Mr. Biggar, M.P., Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. Meldon, M.P.

During the past week a large number of emigrants, who left Ireland some years ago and went to America, have returned home.

Sir William Russell, Bart., formerly one of the members for Norwich, was on Monday allowed, in the Court of Bankruptcy, to pass his public examination on a statement of affairs disclosing debts to the amount of 64,784*l.* and assets 750*l.*

On Wednesday a fire broke out in a cotton mill in Broad-street, Glasgow, and caused to the extent of 100,000*l.* Several mill girls and two firemen were caught by the fire and severely burned. Three hundred girls were working when the fire broke out, and escaped with difficulty.

Through the destruction by fire of the Broadwood weaving factory at Belfast on Saturday, damage to the estimated amount of more than 100,000*l.* was suffered, and several hundred persons have been thrown out of employment.

Winchester House was not sold on Friday. The first bid was 20,000*l.*, and the biddings increased to 42,000*l.*; but Mr. Driver, the auctioneer, could obtain no advance upon that sum, which he said did not reach the reserved price determined upon by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The property, therefore, was not sold, but he should be happy to inform any one privately what was the lowest amount the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would accept.

A serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred at Bourton-on-the-Water. Upwards of a hundred animals are affected, and some have died.

The first of the "Glasgow British workman public-houses without the drink," under the auspices of the Evangelisation Committee, has been opened in Glasgow. The premises have been very comfortably and elegantly furnished, and every care has been taken to make it as attractive as possible. It was explained that it was the intention of the committee to establish other two houses in different parts of the city, and to give the undertaking a fair trial. If successful, more "public-houses" will be opened.

All the passenger traffic on the Thames is to be carried on in future under the auspices of a single company, the four steamboat companies having amalgamated. An improved service and cheaper fares are promised under the new management. It is stated that during the past ten years there have not less than 200,000,000 passengers by the steamboats, and out of this vast host not a single life has been lost from any cause over which the companies have had control.

Messrs. Crawshay and Sons are stated to have purchased for 120,000*l.* the iron and tin-plate works, with the mines, the property of the Forest of Dean Iron Company.

There was a triple execution at Durham on Monday. Elizabeth Pearson, aged thirty-two years, married woman, convicted of the murder of James Watson, her uncle, by poisoning; Michael Gilligan, aged twenty-two, the murderer of John Kilran, at Darlington; and William McHugh, who murdered Thomas Mooney, at Barnard Castle, were executed within the precincts of Durham Gaol on Monday morning. Both Gilligan and McHugh, when almost at the foot of the scaffold, alleged that they were innocent. Marwood was the executioner.

The *School Board Chronicle* states that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council persist in their refusal to sanction a penny fee in Crook's-place School, Norwich, and the final decision of the department is now under the consideration of a committee of the Norwich Board.

In connection with the Wesleyan Conference now being held at Sheffield, we notice from our Methodist contemporaries that a party is being organised to visit the French and Italian Missions, under the guidance of Messrs. Gaze and Son.

Messrs. Bagster and Sons have determined to publish a collection of all the chronological and historical materials which exist in the cuneiform inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia, and the work of translator and editor will be undertaken by Mr. George Smith. The volume will be entitled "The Assyrian Eponym Canon." The strict words of the original document will alone be given, and no attempt made to harmonise dates, to fill up lacunae, or to evolve theories.

Mr. Henry Lee announces in *Land and Water* the capture of a grampus of a species extremely rare in Britain, at Sidlesham, near Chichester. It was conveyed to the Brighton Aquarium and deposited in a tank, where it unfortunately survived only twenty-four hours. The animal measured eight feet in length and three feet eight inches in girth. It was the *Grampus griseus* of Professor Flower. Only three specimens are known to have been taken on the English coasts and eight on the French coasts.

**DANIEL O'CONNELL AND THE MASTERSHIP OF THE ROLLS.**—Mr. Morgan O'Connell, son of the Irish Liberator, writing to the *Times* to correct its statement, in an article upon the O'Connell Centenary, that his father wished to be made Master of the Rolls, and that the Government of the day would not gratify his ambition, says Mr. O'Connell was offered the Mastership of the Rolls and refused it. "I was present," the writer continues, "when the late Sir Michael O'Loghlen made him, on the part of the Government, the offer. My father subsequently stated, 'It was a tempting offer; its value was enhanced by the manner in which it was made, and pre-eminently so by the person through whom it was made—the best Englishman Ireland ever saw—the Marquis of Normanby.' Further, I can assure you, an undoubted authority, that he was previously offered the chief baronship of the Exchequer, which he likewise refused."

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The course of education is divided into three terms. The NEXT TERM will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

References are kindly permitted to Miss Buss, Principal of the North London Collegiate School for Ladies; the Rev. Mark Wilks; the Rev. Edward White; the Rev. Francis Tucker, B.A.; and the Rev. F. Gotch, LL.D., of Bristol.

•• The Misses Hewitt will be happy to forward Prospects on application.

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Secretary—Mr. EDWARD BAYLY.

A Wills Exhibition of £20 will be open for competition at Midsummer next.

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THOMAS COOK & SON respectfully solicit attention to their NEW PROGRAMMES of TOURS to ITALY in SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER, at Reduced Fares, with special concessions to Christian Ministers. Also of Tours to EGYPT and PALESTINE for the Autumnal Season.

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TOULOUSE FLOODS.

Dr. DAVIS thankfully ACKNOWLEDGES the following additional SUMS received for distribution amongst the sufferers by the inundations at Toulouse, by M. Courtois.

56, Paternoster-row, July 28th.

Amount already acknowledged	Rev. T. G. Rooke.	£2 0 0
J. C. G. ....	£115 9 3	£115 9 3
John Martin, Esq. ....	0 10 0	0 10 0
Rev. E. Maxwell. ....	5 0 0	5 0 0
King's Place Independent Church, Buckhurst Hill, per Rev. Wm. Dorling. ....	8 0 0	8 0 0
C. Wightman, Esq. ....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Sherborne Friends. ....	1 1 0	1 1 0
E. W. Unwin, Esq. ....	2 5 0	2 5 0
Mrs. Trotter ....	2 0 0	2 0 0
Worthing. ....	0 5 0	0 5 0
A Well-wisher. ....	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Miss Evans. ....	£5 0 0
	The Misses Brown, Aldbourn. ....	5 0 0
	Miss Jane Birley. ....	2 0 0
	Rev. Alex Tate. ....	1 0 0
	Miss Wintle. ....	3 8 0
	Peter Johnson. ....	0 2 0
	Miss Yockney. ....	10 0 0
	C. ....	0 2 0
	E. W. Unwin, Forest Lodge. ....	2 0 0
	Rev. H. Clements. ....	3 3 0
	J. G. Bromage. ....	1 1 0
	A Friend at Bath. ....	0 10 0
	H. Roper, Esq. ....	1 0 0

FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR.

This dreadful calamity having obtained most appalling dimensions, and being likely to continue for some time to come, the TURKISH MISSIONS AID SOCIETY will thankfully FORWARD any CONTRIBUTIONS to the Christian Missionaries in that locality, if addressed to their Secretary, Rev. Henry Jones, 18, Adam-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Received for this object since 6th inst.:

Miss Henderson. ....	£1 1 0	£1 1 0
Two Sisters. ....	5 0 0	5 0 0
S. H. F. ....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Miss E. E. Gore. ....	2 0 0	2 0 0
Janet's second don. ....	1 0 0	1 0 0
A Mite for the Famine. ....	0 4	0 4
Mrs. Phelps, Witham. ....	4 0 0	4 0 0
J. R. Burchett. ....	3 3 0	3 3 0
Iota. ....	0 1 0	0 1 0
E. H. Frith. ....	0 5 0	0 5 0
L. A. ....	0 2 0	0 2 0
S. Ashby. ....	1 1 0	1 1 0
Miss Boyd. ....	2 0 0	2 0 0
"N." ....	2 2 0	2 2 0
Stamps. ....	0 2 6	0 2 6
J. Culow, Esq. ....	2 0 0	2 0 0

LIBERATION SOCIETY.—SPECIMEN SETS of the TRACTS, LEAFLETS, and PLACARDS published by the Society may be obtained on application to the Secretary, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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CREDIT.—Annually, 24s.; Half-yearly, 12s.; Quarterly, 6s.

PREPAID.—Annually, 21s.

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We beg respectfully to state that in future a Notice will be sent to each pre-paying Subscriber at the commencement of the month in which his subscription becomes due.

Cheques and Post-office orders payable (at Chief Office) to W. R. Wilcox, Publisher  
18, Bouvier-street, London, E.C.

\* The Guinea rate can only be accorded to Annual Subscribers, but may commence at any date.

has also had the gratification of seeing his Agricultural Holdings Bill emerge from committee. All supply votes have not yet been voted, nor has the House of Lords entered upon that course of exceptional activity which heralds the approaching close of the session.

Lord Mayor Stone has signalled his year of office by the splendid hospitalities he lavished last week on the municipal representatives from all parts of Europe; his guests, besides the British functionaries, including the Prefect of the Seine and the Mayor of Rome. This unique tribute to the value of municipal institutions was a happy idea in this era of centralisation, and the entertainments of last week were such as only our City Corporation could give. The banquet and the ball, of which the Guildhall was the scene, were supplemented by an effective popular reception at the Alexandra Palace, particularly complimentary to our French neighbours. International events are the order of the day—a sign, we hope, of the drawing closer together of all civilised nations. The International Postal Convention now in operation, and the praiseworthy efforts which are being made by the Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law, are steps in the same direction. "A new principle had dawned in civilisation which would put an end to war and bring in the brotherhood of nations—the principle of international arbitration." These were the words of Garibaldi at the entertainment given to him the other day at Civita Vecchia, in proposing a toast with which he associated the names of "Richard, Mancini, and Sclopis;" and the great Italian was only giving expression to ideas which are making manifest progress throughout Europe.

The only event of the week of a strictly political nature has been the Hartlepool election. Mr. Richardson, a Liberal, is replaced by Mr. Lowthian Bell, also a Liberal, who was returned by a majority of 515 over his Tory antagonist. 259 electors, who would probably have swelled Mr. Bell's majority, threw away their votes on Mr. Ahmed Kenealy, who came forward apparently only to advertise his father. Dr. Kenealy will hardly try again to disturb the constituencies after this ridiculous failure, which marks his declining influence even with what is called "the residuum."

The demonstration of Friday next to celebrate the O'Connell centenary is likely to be imposing in numbers, but a truly Irish affair. Those who have the management of it have given it an Ultramontane turn. Daniel O'Connell was, if anything, a Liberal Catholic, and adverse throughout his life to fanaticism. Yet French and German bishops are to be present at the festival in Dublin in memory of his services to Ireland, and the health of the Pope is to be drunk before that of the Queen. The next step should be to canonise St. O'Connell. Of course the Nationalists clamour for a hearing, and those who agitate for the release of the Fenian prisoners are to take part in the grand procession of Friday next. English Liberals and Liberal Catholics necessarily hold aloof from this odd movement to do honour to the memory of the Irish Liberator, who held views on politics and ecclesiastical matters which are held in abhorrence by the Vatican.

To-day the French National Assembly adjourns till November 4th. It has passed the Senate Bill, after several very outspoken Legitimist protests, but reserves the knotty question of large or small constituencies for the election of the Second Chamber till it meets again. Although the disappointment of the Left at the Conservative leanings of M. Buffet is undiminished, they have decided to await the course of events, feeling confident of a very liberal Chamber of Deputies when the dissolution takes place. The growing popularity of the Republican party in the country will no doubt be increased by the wise, moderate, and statesmanlike speech on the close of the session just delivered by M. Laboulaye, the President of the Left Centre, in which he very reasonably urged that the Government were acting with fatal perversity in giving the cold shoulder to those who had loyally co-operated with them, and ostentatiously leaning on politicians who refused to accept the Republic, and boasted of their wish to subvert it at the first opportunity.

There seem to be manifest signs of a change in Spain. The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* states that the successes of the royal army continue, and that "the Carlists are evidently approaching dissolution." This may be a sanguine view, but it is certain that Dorreguerraz has not yet succeeded in getting back again to Navarre, the passes being in the hands of the Alfonsists; that the town of Seo d'Urgel has been captured, and the citadel, where Lezarrago and 3,000 Carlists are cooped up, is being vigorously besieged with Krupp guns; and that many Carlist officers and men are abandoning

## TO ADVERTISERS.

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\* As the Organ of a great and growing movement, the principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class Family Newspaper, the NONCONFORMIST has become a very desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of 1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers as well as in the general circulation.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Received post-office order for £1 2s. 2d., subscription to end of May, 1876, for Mr. Haben, Christchurch, New Zealand.

"Robert Teare" seems to have read awry our article of last week. We made no attack upon the Rev. W. Griffith, nor disparaged his well-known and devoted services in the cause of civil and religious freedom, but only gave an opinion, in a studiously moderate tone, on the policy he advocated in respect to the monarchy in a letter for which he desired insertion, and which therefore challenged criticism.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1875.

## SUMMARY.

THE continued fine weather happily continues, and was peculiarly acceptable on the last Bank Holiday of the year. On Monday business was almost universally suspended. Those who have never seen the streets of London on a Sunday could then, if detained in town, have formed some idea of their dreary aspect when the metropolis is a comparative solitude. There was a prodigious outpour of the population, surpassing even that of last Whitsuntide, and wherever there was an exhibition of any kind, it was crowded. The means of egress from London were fairly overtasked. The railways were so besieged that many hundreds must have found it a day of fatigue and vexation, and the river steamboats early in the afternoon refused to take more passengers. We are glad to observe that on the whole the charges next morning for drunkenness, &c., at the various police courts were comparatively light.

There is nothing now to obstruct the progress of legislation, except the tongues of hon. members. Every day is at the disposal of the Government, and the House of Commons even sat on Saturday last. The temporary Merchant Shipping Bill will probably prolong the session for several days—perhaps over "the sacred twelfth"—but the Government and private members are working with a will, and the measure for the protection of seamen has passed through committee. It contains a load-line clause and a grain-cargo clause—both of a modified character—and as to deck cargoes, which are the fruitful cause of the loss of ships during the winter months, they will for the present be under the surveillance of the officers of the Board of Trade. The bill may be expected to be reasonably effective. Mr. Disraeli

their flag. Another significant fact is that the French Government have obtained a credit from the Assembly for the cost of "interning" Carlists.

If the telegrams relative to South African affairs are correct, there has been a wonderful reaction of opinion in that group of colonies. The feeling in favour of Lord Carnarvon's scheme of Federation has grown so rapidly that all objections are silenced, and Mr. Froude has become the most popular man in all the Cape provinces.

#### PROTECTION OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

MR. PLIMSOLL has achieved a triumph. That terrible outburst of unmeasured wrath which escaped him on the evening when Mr. Disraeli announced to the House of Commons the abandonment of the Merchant Shipping Bill, introduced by the Government at the earliest period of the session, found an echo in the public mind, and for the first time since the installation of the present Cabinet it roused itself to an assertion of its will. The Prime Minister soon discovered the mistake which he had committed, and he endeavoured to efface the bad impression it had produced in his usual jaunty manner. He had given up the bill, he said, with the deepest regret, and even humiliation, simply because it was found impossible, with a due regard to Parliamentary habits, to carry it through all its stages this session. He had not then proposed to substitute for it an effective temporary measure, for what Ministry could have withstood the opposition which any such measure might have been expected to provoke? He was, therefore, delighted by the prompt and vigorous expression of public opinion. It strengthened his hands. It authorised him to ask for summary powers for which, under any other circumstances, he would have deemed it useless to apply. In short, in this as in other cases, he had been educating, not his own party only, but the opposite one also, and he looked upon the temporary measure subsequently laid before Parliament by the President of the Board of Trade as adequate in its provisions, not only to stay present mischief, but also on account of their extremely arbitrary character, as a material guarantee of a complete and satisfactory measure next year.

The House of Commons very well understood that it was being fooled by the Premier, and the Premier very well knew that the House of Commons so understood his explanation. Still, it was sufficiently apparent that the Government had been driven into a corner, and that there was no way of escape for them but by accepting Mr. Plimsoll's bill, or by substituting for it a measure which, although framed upon objectionable constitutional principles, might practically accomplish the same objects. Of course they chose the former alternative. The gist of it is that for twelve months it hands over the control of sea-going ships, as the *Times* has well remarked, "to an unknown number of unknown persons who may be lucky enough to enjoy the confidence of the Board of Trade." Every surveyor so employed by the board is authorised by the bill to detain ships which, in his own judgment, are unseaworthy. The whole business, in fact, and the whole responsibility of transacting it, are placed by the measure in the hands of the Board of Trade. Now this administrative board, it is true, may fashion its own regulations, and thus become a legislature for itself. That, however, is undisguised despotism—despotism which, perhaps, for a brief period may prove beneficent in its action, but may also be otherwise, and must certainly tend meanwhile to paralyse the shipping business of the country.

Mr. Plimsoll saw his opportunity, and with admirable self-restraint has availed himself of it. He would not oppose the measure of the Government; he would not attempt to supersede it by pushing forward his own. He saw that the main clauses of his own bill might be grafted upon that of the Ministry. They are four. A compulsory certificate, a compulsory load-line, prohibition of deck loads, and of grain cargoes in bulk. Mr. Plimsoll, associated with Mr. Reed, member for Pembroke, who has lent to the hon. member for Derby the advantage of his knowledge, his experience, and his active assistance, intimated his willingness to forego, for the present, the certificate and survey. These ends, we suppose, he considers to have been guaranteed for the next winter by the despotic provisions of the Government measure. But modified enactments for the adoption of a "shipowner's load-line," and for the prohibition for the carriage of grain cargoes in bulk, have been adopted by the Government, as well as penalties on sending unseaworthy ships to sea. No doubt, the Government measure is an extremely trenchant one, while it must be admitted that the principles insisted upon by

Mr. Plimsoll are very imperfectly developed in it. But virtually the hon. member for Derby has established the foundations of a good and satisfactory measure. He may enjoy the approaching recess with something like a fair assurance that the lives of British seamen departing from the ports of the United Kingdom will not be sacrificed during the winter to the greed of an unprincipled class of shipowners, and with a moral certainty that next year the outline of legislation, to which he has laboured with such self-sacrificing zeal to give effect, will be embodied among the statutes of the realm.

Nothing, as it seems to us, could be much more discreditable than the conduct of the Government in this matter, from first to last. It seems never to have known its own mind. Its mismanagement has been glaring. Its explanations and excuses have but increased the general want of confidence in the political sagacity and honesty of its leader. It has ascertained, however, by an experiment which ought never to be repeated, that the patience of the British people has limits beyond which no Government can trespass with impunity. Charlatanism may be endured so long as no serious interests are affected by it. When it touches the safety of life, and especially the lives of our gallant seamen, it is immediately felt to be out of place, and to have laid itself open to severe rebuke. The session just about to come to a close has considerably taken from the gloss of the Ministerial reputation. Whether it is likely to be recovered next year we must leave to the determination of events. Meanwhile, there is some reason to hope that the country is beginning to recover, even although it may be to a slight degree only, the political life which was laid prostrate by the last general election. There are signs—they are but faint, we admit—of reaction, and, for the present, they do not extend far over the surface of public affairs. We congratulate Mr. Plimsoll upon the fact that his movement has received the first benefit of this newly-awakening vitality, and we entertain a hope—not altogether unfounded, we think—that in the process of accomplishing his just and beneficent purpose, he will be instrumental in infusing renovated life into other movements sanctioned by justice, patriotism, and religion.

#### THE STATUE TO BAXTER.

SOME recent proceedings concerning statues are worthy of especial remark solely as indicating the growth of opinion. Nobody would think nowadays of erecting a florid full-length, or any other sort of monument, to Whitgift or to Sheldon. The age that esteemed them did them this honour: the age that has succeeded does a similar honour to the men whom they persecuted. But more is meant than this. The statues stand as protests against old doctrines and old authorities; against the injustice and inhumanity of past ages. Dumb they are, but they express living convictions and living thought, and in this is their value.

No descendant of the Nonconformists of 1662 is likely to speak in dispraise of Richard Baxter, or to leave eulogium to his memory to a dignitary of the Church which cast him out of its communion, and sent him, in his old age, to a long and painful imprisonment. Baxter had not the silvery eloquence of Bates nor the gentleness of Howe, but beyond almost any man of his generation he was fruitful in word and work. He was the most energetic of pastors, and the most indomitable of writers. He had a heart full of devotion, and a wonderful craving for souls. His inflexible honesty was another characteristic. He would bend to no man, and would swerve neither to the right nor to the left—even for a bishopric or for the whole Church of England. In the three great proofs of his life and character—his pastorate at Kidderminster, his conduct of the Puritan debate at the Savoy Conference, and his trial before Jeffries—he shone in resplendent magnitude. He had his faults and his weaknesses, but it is not merely charity, but probably something better than charity—viz., truth—to assign them, in their singular conspicuousness, to the influences of many painful diseases. He was irritably disputatious; he believed that Baptists and Quakers would go to hell, ought to go there, and that the Government should not tolerate them. Many things, both hard to bear and hard to understand did he write, but why should we remember these in remembrance of so many sufferings, and of the holy life of the divine who was an apostle of the new reformation of religion in England, and identified with the separation of the two thousand from an unscriptural Church? Honour to the memory of laborious, holy, and honest Richard Baxter!

Now, we have not the least doubt that Dean Stanley, whose admirable address at Kidderminster last Thursday we print in our present number, would agree in every word that we have just written, and yet it is impossible for us to agree with every word of the dean's. The dean has taken advantage of many occasions lately—we may say of every occasion that has been offered to him—to win over the Nonconformists to his theory of a comprehensive State-Church. We might say, indeed, that he airs his theory both in season and out of season, and especially out of season. Nothing could be more uncongenial to our own feelings than to hint a thought which would be inconsistent with the frankest acknowledgment of Dean Stanley's service to the cause of Christian liberty and charity, but it has struck us that his zeal in behalf of his peculiar opinions is not always accompanied by good taste. He beats "the pulpit drum ecclesiastic" to tunes which, at certain times, are not altogether fitting. What would be said of a Nonconformist minister who, being invited to speak in Westminster Abbey, should "make capital" out of the occasion to advocate Nonconformity? What would have been thought of the Nonconformist speakers at Bedford and Kidderminster, if, then and there, considering that they had "a fine opportunity," they had advocated the principles of the *Liberation Society*? We know very well what would have been both thought and said of them, and rightly so; but this is the sort of thing Dean Stanley has thought it to be incumbent upon himself to do at the City Temple, at Bedford, and at Kidderminster. He does us no injury by it, for it is the last way, as everyone knows, to make converts to any opinion, but it simply is not seemly, and our respect for the dean compels us to say so.

Baxter was, no doubt, a Comprehensionist. He and those who acted with him wished to remain in the Church. All they asked for was liberty, while remaining, not to do the things which the Act of Uniformity imposed upon them. They had no objection to others doing them. As they said, they would "tolerate all the tolerable;" but only all the tolerable. The bishops held the same doctrine, with a difference, and decided also to tolerate only "the tolerable," but they put Baxter and his friends with the "intolerable." It was a matter of words and vestments, but both meaning things, as they do now. The Puritans were cast out, and the matter of controversy has risen to a higher platform. Dean Stanley is a Baxterian Comprehensionist, but is it possible he can imagine that, while he has reached little further than the point which Baxter reached two centuries ago, he can wrench back the advanced religious thought in England to that point? Are we, in these days, to discuss, as practical questions, the ecclesiastical theories of Charles the Second's time?

But the Dean of Westminster has once more approached us, at however unseemly a time, with a message of peace and concord. Let us answer, in the language used by Baxter in the last official paper of the Puritans of the Savoy Conference—viz., the *Petition to the King*—"It is 'the desire of our souls to contribute our parts and interests to the utmost, for the promoting of holiness, charity, unity.' Therefore, as did Baxter and his party in their time, do we stand our ground in our time, in opposition to the dean. We should be no true descendants of our forefathers if we did not.

THE WARD BEECHER CASE.—We have received several more letters on the controversy which has arisen on this subject, but as they do not raise any new points, it is unnecessary to insert them. Two of these communications severely criticise the letter of "An Old Nonconformist" inserted last week, and one of them vindicates by Scriptural example the ardent friendship which Mr. Shearman has avowed towards Mr. Beecher. But the objection taken by the *Daily Telegraph* (from which we quoted) was not to Mr. Shearman's affection, but to his being regarded as an impartial witness in a case in which he acted as an advocate. The main question in this country has not been, whether Mr. Beecher was guilty of the crime with which he was charged—for the prevalent belief appears to be that he was not—but whether the circumstances of the trial as a whole were such as to warrant a precipitate and public expression "of continued confidence and love" towards the minister of Plymouth Church. Upon that point several of our correspondents, headed by the Rev. Edward White, ourselves, and the public press generally, have given an adverse opinion. And now having given a great deal of space that our readers might be in possession of Mr. Beecher's own sentiments since this unhappy trial, we are of opinion that further controversy on the subject is, to say the least, superfluous.

## Literature.

## "INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS."\*

It is superfluous to praise Mr. Darwin for exact and patient observation, ingenuity in devising and executing experiments to separate the essential from the accidental phenomena he is investigating, and skill in recognising their correlation. These are features of the same clear and trained intellect which appear in his unsurpassed faculty of lucid exposition, and have caused his name to be inseparably associated with the theory which he has done more than any living man to popularise and establish. It is enough to say that these characteristics appear prominently in the volume before us; and the subject he is here illustrating is one of entralling interest to those who love to learn something of the habits of plants, while his experiments demand the most careful consideration from students of physiology, both animal and vegetable. We do not purpose in this article to give any account of his series of experiments—that would be more fit for the columns of a specially scientific journal than for those of the *Nonconformist*—we wish to give our readers a brief description of some of the results at which he has arrived, with their bearing on one or two points in biology.

The name "insectivorous" or "carnivorous," when applied to plants, cannot fail to excite some questions in the mind of a thoughtful reader. Parts of many plants are found either constantly or occasionally covered with a clammy substance which destroys insects as ruthlessly as the "fly-papers" sold in London streets. Is this secretion associated in any cases with the nutrition of the plants? Is there any real absorption of the succulent parts of the insect, for which the plant has specialised organs? Or is the plant as little concerned with the insects it catches, as little benefited by them, as the paper is with the flies that are retained by the clammy mixture spread over it? These are the questions Mr. Darwin answers; he proves that in many plants he has examined there is a real process of digestion; that their leaves become for the time a kind of stomach, in which an acid secretion like the gastric juice, and a ferment like animal pepsin, are poured on the contents; and that organs exist in the plant, having for their function not only to secure the insect they catch, but to pass it into the stomach, which, in the meantime, has begun to secrete the digestive fluid needed for its dissolution. A further series of experiments establishes that the fluid which results from this digestion is absorbed into the cells of the plants; that, in short, we have a complete and developed nutritive system strikingly analogous to that of animals.

The greater part of the volume is occupied with a description of this process in the common "sundew" of our bogs (*Drosera rotundifolia*). Collectors are familiar with the aspect of the plant; its rounded leaves commonly found with insects adhering to them, and the glandular hairs covering the leaves, the viscid secretion from which appears to have attracted the insects as it certainly retains them. Mr. Darwin calls these glandular processes "tentacles," because they close when substances press upon the terminal glands and carry them on to a set of glands in the centre of the leaf. The action of the tentacles and the glands varies according to the nature of the substance exciting them. Bodies yielding soluble nitrogenous matter—that is, bodies such as are fit for the nutrition of animals—have the tentacles closed over them much longer than bodies which yield none, and excite the glands to a distinctive secretion. Both mechanical irritation of a central gland, and the absorption by any glands of albuminous matter, will cause the secretion from all the glands to increase in quantity and to become acid. But the glands in the latter case also secrete a "ferment proper to digestion," which Mr. Darwin believes they never do in the former. Professor Frankland has detected the odour of pepsin in the secretion of *Drosera*, and the whole process of digestion is marvellously like that of animals. "Mechanical irritation excites the glands of the stomach to secrete an acid, but not pepsin"; so Schiff asserts, and he says also that "the glands of the stomach of animals secrete pepsin, only after they have absorbed certain soluble substances, which he designates as peptogenes."

Mr. Darwin tried the effect of various articles of diet on *Drosera*. Meat raw and roasted, beef-tea, milk, the water in which peas and cabbage were boiled, and gluten, not cooked as we have

it in bread, but partly digested with hydrochloric acid, all proved welcome to it. Cheese it found somewhat indigestible, and sugar in solution had only a mechanical effect. The result of some other experiments was to establish that while insects form the staple of its food, the plant derives some benefit from pollen grains and seeds which the wind may bring it. The outer tentacles of *Drosera*, and the glands of the disc, are specialised so as to retain the substance it is digesting until all its soluble matter is absorbed. A beautiful little plant, the butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*), which may be gathered on mountain-bogs with the same hand that collects the sundew, is unable to retain its prey long enough for complete assimilation. The edge of its leaf curves over, forming a channel to hold the insects it has captured. The glands of the overlapping margin are thus brought into contact with such objects and pour forth their secretion, afterwards absorbing the digested matter. But as the incurvature lasts for so short a time, any such benefit can be of only slight importance, yet perhaps greater than at first sight appears. The plant lives in humid districts, and the insects which adhere to all parts of the leaf are washed by every heavy shower of rain into the narrow channel formed by the naturally incurved edges. The movement of the leaf is also such as to roll an insect slowly over a considerable portion of its surface, thus bringing it into contact with a large number of glands, all of which are stimulated to secretion and absorption. *Pinguicula* partially devours a number of insects while *Drosera* is wholly consuming one. The plant called Venus's fly-trap (*Dionaea muscipula*), a member of the family of the *Droseraceae*, is a greedy feeder. Its leaves are so constructed as to retain only the larger prey, while small insects, as if not worth the trouble of digestion, are allowed to escape. Mr. Darwin mentions that *Dionaea*, although "one of the most beautifully adapted plants in the vegetable kingdom," is "apparently on the high road to extinction." Can it be that it is perishing from the habit of over-feeding? Its leaves are found to be torpid on reopening, and several leaves are mentioned as "having died in the attempt" to eat too much.

The delicacy of the action of *Drosera* is extreme. A bit of human hair weighing only 1-78740 of a grain by its pressure on a gland caused the tentacle to move through an angle of above 180°; while a bit of hair more than twice the size was not perceived when placed upon the tongue. By a calculation too long to be cited here, Mr. Darwin shows that one thirty-millionth of a grain of the efficient part of the phosphate of ammonia when absorbed by a gland led to a motor impulse being transmitted down the whole length of the tentacle, causing the basal part to bend, often through an angle of above 180 degrees. Incidentally these investigations are of value as showing how much plant life in general may be benefited by the absorption of the infinitesimal traces of ammonia contained in rain-water and the vapour of the atmosphere.

One of the most interesting parts of the book to physiologists is the investigation of the mode in which the motor impulse is propagated. Mr. Darwin maintains that it is by molecular change in the cell and its contents, and not along the fibro-vascular bundles. Dr. Burdon Sanderson has shown that the normal electric current is disturbed by irritation of the leaf in the same manner as takes place during the contraction of the muscle of an animal. No trace of nervous organisation is found in any plant; but the transmission of the motor impulse may yet be similar in molecular changes in the cells of animals and vegetables; although in the absence of nervous centres the plant is unable to store up and reproduce its impressions, and its ability to act on them is limited.

The investigation of the effects of the salts of ammonia on *Drosera* is of exceeding interest. The value of nitrogen and phosphorus to the animal economy is well known; and of the three salts, the carbonate, the nitrate, and the phosphate of ammonia, the effects on *Drosera* vary thus:—to the carbonate it is least sensitive, to the nitrate, which is richer in nitrogen, more so, while to the phosphate of ammonia it is most sensitive. Mr. Darwin's experiments with these ammonia salts suggest another line of investigation, which appears to us worthy of being pursued. It would be easy to keep specimens of *Drosera* from all contact with animal matter. We should like to know the result on the life history of the plant, and on its development through a succession of generations, of supplying it abundantly with the salts, guarding it from contact with organic matter. Would the plant survive such an interference with the purpose of its special

functions, and what new development of its organs would follow?

The result of the whole series of investigations is to remove entirely another of the marks long thought to distinguish a plant from an animal. The dependence of the plant for subsistence on inorganic matter, while the animal appropriates what has already been organised by vegetable life, can be no longer affirmed. If it should appear that the animal form of the deep sea *Bathybius*, is able to feed on inorganic matter, the reversal of the old notion would be complete. We are compelled more and more to examine the whole life-history of the animal and vegetable kingdom for a systematic view of them, and to make the correlation of functions, and not any simple distinction of a single function, the basis of classification.

The two natural orders, the *Droseraceae* and the *Lentibulariaceae*, which have very little in common except their "carnivorous" habits, have furnished Mr. Darwin with the specimens he has examined. The ability to be benefited by the absorption of organised matter, Mr. Darwin believes, however, will be found by no means confined to a few orders.

## AKIMFOO.\*

Readers of Major Butler's former books will remember the peculiar interest which he contrived to impart by reference to his four-footed friends. We have this interest at full strength in the opening of the present volume. Few will be able to read of the dog Cerf-vola without being moved. "He had followed me into many lands, but the one I was about to seek he could not enter. For many a month he had shared food and fortune, drawn my load by day, and slept beside me at night; rendering a debt of toil and trust, the value of which it would not be easy to put into words; but now the service and the fellowship must here alike end, and the old dog and his master go their different ways." And, with the utmost simplicity and the utmost art, he thus describes the parting:—

"In these things animals have perhaps the advantage of us; they don't know what is about to take place. They look at us almost to the last, as though the life was always to be the same. Never had the Untiring's tail been more proudly elevated, his ears more erect, than on the evening when I led him to his new home, and introduced him to his future friends. Although he had been born and bred in remotest savagery, his deportment was as polished as the oaken floor on which he stepped.

"When the moment of departure arrived, he had nevertheless to be secured with chain and collar. A collar had long been an accustomed burthen to him; but heretofore it had been used to drag me along with him, now it was to keep us asunder.

"When he found that he was to be tied, he howled with that peculiar moan which only his breed and the wild wolves of the north can send through the pine woods. Old dog, good-bye! One doesn't waste much time over these things; but perhaps the good-byes that are said short and curt, or are not said at all in spoken words, are the ones given to the hardest partings—their echo is within, and their memory lingers long.

"He stopped the howl; there was a strain at the chain that would not break, a tug at the collar that would not draw or haul, and the long fellowship was ended. Then, as we drove away to the post where the steamer lay in the moonlight, the old dog stopped his moans, as dogs in mental pain sometimes do, to listen—to listen in the vague hope that the sound of footstep or of hoofbeat may be returning instead of going away; and then, on the night-air, the howl rose louder than before, until the link of sound was lost in distance."

And then Major Butler made his way to the Cape Coast, to do his part in that Ashanti war, of which we have heard so much that we should suppose it very difficult to say anything new. But Major Butler has the power to shed interest round dry or well-worn themes; and certainly in this case, his unattractive wanderings in the swamps and fever tracks of Akim and Ashanti become profoundly interesting as we read. He knows so well how to put forward the typical and suggestive point, how to relieve detail by picture, and he always writes vigorously. He set out on his desperate enterprise with the same hope and resolve as had led him to success at the Red River; but, in spite of all his bravery, his tact, determination, and resource, he could not manage to get the kings and chiefs of Western Akim to move so as to aid in putting down their old foe of Ashanti, who had over and over again broken in upon them and despoiled them. He had not proceeded far, however, when he had to acknowledge to himself that his faith and hope were hardly such as their "spoken semblance" seemed to indicate.

"The experience of the last few days had sadly shaken my faith in the native. I had seen so many instances of abject cowardice, childlike cunning, and apish cleverness, that it was too much to expect that a hundred miles or so could make any material difference in the

\* *Akimfoo: The History of a Failure.* By Major W. F. BUTLER, C.B., F.R.G.S., author of the "Great Lone Land," &c. With route map, &c. (Sampson Low and Co.)

"character of the people; but if a thing has to be done, it is as well to do it with confidence that failure is not a probable contingency, even though that confidence be sometimes but a poor assumption."

The long and the short of it was that the kings would not move; they were full of excuses and delays. Now it was that one had got presents and another not; again, the necessity of going to a distance to worship the fetish first, now the non-arrival of men, was urged, and again inability to comply with the requisition. Appeals to them on the ground of high character, love of fame and even self-interest were unavailing; and notwithstanding that Major Butler bore himself with exceeding calmness and determination all the time, though his trusty keepers were dropping down by his side in fever, himself not seldom prostrated, and travelling while the fever was on him, yet because of the delays and delays thrown in his way, he reached the main body, with his poor handful after the great work had been accomplished; so that it is not without reason he calls his volume the history of a failure, and paraphrases these well-known lines for motto to his volume:—

"Tis not in mortals to command success,  
But we'll do more, Sempronius;  
Well do without it."

He is ready to signalise any good quality in those among whom he is cast; but, he cannot say much for those Africans, and one tribe is, in this respect, much like the others:—

"The fact is patent that these people, whether they be called Fantis, or Assins, or Akims, are all alike in their total want of anything like soldierly qualities. If they cannot possibly avoid fighting, they will fight; but I doubt much if it be found possible to retain them for any length of time in the field. . . . I can scarcely convey to you a true conception of the position in which I find myself. All information is studiously withheld from me; carriers are constantly refused; distances are grossly exaggerated; the most vexatious and trifling pretexts are put forward; anything and everything is done to effect the one great object—delay. Were it not that I fully understand the object of the movement entrusted to my command—namely, 'to make the Ashantis believe that an army was marching along this line,' I must long since have abandoned as hopeless the task assigned us. Alternately by bribes, threats, promises, and reproaches, I have succeeded in getting these savages so far."

In the course of his account Major Butler thus glances at the expedition of 1853, which underwent perhaps a sadder fate than any of the kind:—

"In 1853 it was determined by the British Government that Ashanti should be invaded and Coomassie taken. Portions of two West Indian regiments were ordered to achieve the exploit; an unlimited number of Fanti, Assin, Akim, and Wassaw levies were to aid and abet the dusky warriors of the Antilles. The various kings and chiefs of the Fanti had to sign the 'big oath,' greased themselves instead of the guns, drunk the Cape Coast rum, and sold the gunpowder to the allies of Ashanti.

"The farce of this undertaking would have been laughable if behind it there lay not a sterner tragedy. There were white men with these black battalions; white men who died like sheep in this fearful forest. Portions of the two regiments reached the Prah; a camp was formed. The men died in scores; the white officers went down almost to a man. No Ashanti appeared to terminate sooner the sufferings of the wretched soldiery. It is needless to say that not one single Fanti, Akim, or Assin soldier appeared out of the 17,000 promised. At length the stores and guns brought up with so much labour were cast into the Prah, and the wretched remnant of troops crawled back to Cape Coast Castle."

Clearly the "gentle Fanti" is a designation that we may well use in another than a complimentary sense. Had he been but a little more warlike, many brave Englishmen might not have found their graves in that region of swamp and fever. Major Butler's book is mournfully interesting; it fully sustains his reputation as a powerful and graphic writer, and it will no doubt do something to make the African character more intelligible to Englishmen.

#### MR. GIBBON'S NEW NOVEL.\*

If Mr. Gibbon has in this novel dispensed with some of the machinery he employed in one or two of his former ones, he has here kept all the closer to human nature. He finds no need for the expedient of the conventional "villain," and he has hardly a lay figure in the book. The characters are all very real and true, and are discriminated with great care. Especially were we pleased with the evident desire to contrast the traits in the two heroines—Bess and Coila—without running it so close as to conflict with the sense of reality; and in the conception and development of these two types we may well claim for Mr. Gibbon that he has raised himself to a plane of art—that of pure character-study—in which only a few writers of the present day have been able to sustain

themselves successfully. And he has almost wholly relieved himself of the melodramatic element, so that no sense of conflict is here felt between the properly idyllic or pastoral spirit of the first conception and the machinery by which the after-action is determined. And yet the incident is to such an extent the natural and gradual outcome of character that there are no wearisome pauses in the action of the story. One thing leads to another; and, if sometimes an incident is unexpected, it is seldom felt to be unnatural. If we were inclined to be at all critical on this score, it would be with the position assigned to the old gatekeeper as a watcher over Bess, when there is suspicion of her plan to elope with Major Kilgour, and also the keeping back so long an understanding between old Macbeth and the soldier-of-fortune son—more especially when the former had from the first a "rough guess" at it; and this notwithstanding that a good deal of fun is got out of the former and something of plot is made to depend upon the latter.

Mr. Marjoribanks—a rich ironmaster in the west of Scotland—has spent some portion of his early life in India, and returns home, bringing with him one child—a daughter—whose Indian mother, little to Marjoribanks' regret, it is hinted, dies on the voyage home. The daughter—Bess—has been educated along with her cousin Coila, both of whom are sent to school in Brittany, and, returning from St. Malo, they are so indebted to the kindness of a stranger, Major Kilgour, that Mr. Marjoribanks is led to invite him to Ravelston, at which he duly makes his appearance in time for grouse-shooting. His appearance disturbs many arrangements, and intensifies the game of cross-purposes, which is soon felt to be preparing. For Austin Murray—a young doctor—the boyish companion of the girls, is in love with Coila, while Bess is in love with him. As was to be expected, the major falls in love with Bess, whilst Mr. Marjoribanks has, in his own way, arranged a suitable *partie* for Bess—an Irish peer in prospect, Lord Lonoughmore, who, however, does not turn up at the expected moment. The conflict of self-interested passion and of concern for each other, which is exhibited by the cousins, amid the many entanglements, is extremely well done.—Bess, with her tact, ready retort, and skill in device, her strength of will and passionate determination, and Coila with her gentle submission and the keen insight of instinct often found in finely-strung temperaments, where the will is by no means strong, and who at the end are found to have succeeded as well as those who have striven more persistently. The millionaire ironmaster himself, with his well-considered liberality, and his purse-pride, and his vanity, is a faithful portrait, and his sister Janet—with her wig that will not keep its place, and always losing this or that, and "sorry for troubling everybody"—is not without a touch of humour of its own; while Macbeth, the old gatekeeper, supplies the place of a type, which in "Robin Gray" and "For Lack of Gold" were very prominent and mirth-yielding—the thorough Scotch character, with a dash of devilry in it. Macbeth, we take it, is meant to be something between these and the fellow who with his ballads and his donkey fits through "In Honour Bound," with such effect of mingled humour and pathos. Of this quality indeed we do not have in this novel such prominent specimens as in that scene at the death of the donkey, or the picture of the heroine's meeting with the gypsies in the wood when she had fled from home; but we have humour of another kind—which most readers will not perhaps look for in such perfection from Mr. Gibbon—light society talk, badinage and clever repartee, such as we have admirable specimens of from Bess and the Major; while certainly there is a grim pathos of a kind in the poor lodging to which Major Kilgour has to take the erewhile heiress, preparatory to his going off to fight for Don Carlos. The description of the accident and the descent of the Bell-pit, supplies interest of another kind, and its results bring very close to us some forms of character and modes of life—those of the Scottish miner—which are so far new in recent fiction and very interesting. There is a good description of the Airbridge district:—

"In the Airbridge district you see during the day rows of dull red brick cones, with their tops cut off, from which issued an occasional puff of smoke, and alternately a tongue of flame struggling to show itself in spite of the sun. Then glancing across the flat landscape there appear tall chimney-stacks emitting clouds of black smoke, at irregular intervals skele on forms, like the ghosts of trees, which represented the scaffolding and machinery at the many pit mouths, and round these rose mountains of coal and shale. There were patches of green fields, sickly trees, and hedges bearing leaves tinged with a yellow hue. There were cows feeding upon the short grass, and many rows of miners' cottages, crowded with human souls, eager in the struggle for life, making fierce war against its necessities, quick' or dull'in their instincts as might be, but for the most part obeying the common desire to 'better themselves.'

"At night, however, the furnaces were masters of the situation. They shed light for miles around, and in their light strange shadows moved rapidly to and fro, busy with the elements of a nation's wealth. The molten ore came pouring forth in golden streams, with a great roar like that of the sea in a storm; and the shadows flitted about directing its course—ants guiding a blind giant. Far and near, the hedges, dwarf-trees, and the gaunt scaffoldings of the pits, assumed weird forms and cast strange shapes on the ground. The furnaces were the fiery chieftains of the place, and even waked by their light; housewives counted the number alight and the greater the number the more satisfied she felt that the bairns' bread was safe. Truck and tally might do their worst, so long as there was work for the gudeman and he was willing to do it."

But description, after all, is not the strongest point. Bess, in love with Dr. Austin Murray, and precluded from meeting him at the big house—from which he has been debarred—alights on a pretext for bringing him near. She proves to her own satisfaction that Hector Macbeth, the gatekeeper, is ill and must have medical advice, and makes the secretary, Mr. Hill, write to Austin Murray to call in at the Lodge and see him:—

"'You're sorry, are you?' exclaimed Cockieerie, in reply to Austin's salute; 'then you're the first doctor that ever was sorry to find work.'

"'I don't believe that, Macbeth, nor would you if you knew us better,' replied Austin, laughing. He knew the old man's way, and never took offence at anything he said.

"Macbeth presented his wooden stump as if it were a gun, and he was taking aim at the visitor.

"'Do you mean to tell me a man who has that, does na ken what doctors are? You're young, you're young. I mind you when you was in long clairthes, but I understand your craft, and there's my diploma for all the world to see.'

"'Well, I admit your knowledge, but you are looking half enough. What is the matter with you?'

"'I thought you was to tell me that, and I wadna like to take out of your hands.'

"'Why, I was afraid that there was something seriously wrong with you when I received the note to-day.'

"'Oh, you got a note, did you? And wha might the note be fras?'

"'From Mr. Marjoribank's secretary, Mr. Hill.'

"'Oh, ay—Mr. Hill,' and Cockieerie eyed his wooden limb inquisitively, and he drew the straps tighter in order to assist his meditations.

"'Od, man, I was thinkin' that it was a sort of hoast I had, and whiles there was a prickling at the point of the pin, as though somebody was making a pin-cushion of the teet that are awa'; but now I begin to jalouse that it's something the matter wi' the heart.'

"'The heart! I hope not, for that is always a serious business to a man of your years.'

"'Or yours, either—true enough, doctor; but I'm doubting that's the fact.'

"Cockieerie's eyes twinkled with fun as he watched the young doctor instantly take a stethoscope from the inside of his hat, and proceed to sound him.

"Austin used the instrument with all his skill, and thoroughly sounded the patient wherever danger might lurk; tapped the chest with his fingers, and tried every available means to discover the disease. But every time he moved the instrument the patient observed with the utmost composure—

"'It's no there, it's no there.'

"After he had completed the examination, Austin replaced the stethoscope in his hat.

"'There is nothing seriously the matter with you—a slight cold, which, if you will be careful, you may get rid of in a few days. Put your feet in hot water, and take a stiff tumbler of toddy when you are going to bed, and you will be all right in the morning.'

"'That's fine medicine; I'll take it. But, man, you're young, you're young; the disease is far deeper than that.'

"'Not at all; I assure you there is nothing to fear.'

"'I would nae say; but here's somebody that can tell you about it better nor me.'

"Cockieerie made one of his grandest dancing bows, such as he had been accustomed to make when he stood up at a harvest-home before a partner who was worthy of his best 'high-cutting step.'

"Austin wheeled round and saw Bess in the doorway.

"'How do, doctor,' she said, carelessly, 'Very glad you've seen my patient; he is a stubborn old fellow, I must tell you, and won't admit he is ill at all.'

"'Just that—just that,' muttered Cockieerie, regarding her with wondering admiration, and then taking a sly glance at the doctor. 'It's the heart that's wrong. I tell you, doctor,' continued the gatekeeper, still affectionately nursing his peg.

"Bess cast a sharp glance at him and then said, decisively:

"'So much the more need of the Doctor, Macbeth.'

"'Just that.'

"'And so you must pay particular attention to what he says, and follow his instructions implicitly.'

"'Whatever is your will, Miss, I'll carry out.'

"'Good day, then; I shall be down soon again, and hope to find you improving.'

"'Whenever the doctor comes, I'll aye be at home.'

"'Which way are you driving, doctor?' said Bess, pretending not to hear the observation of the old cooer.

"'To Craigieloup.'

"'I am riding that way; so we can have a chat about your patient.'

"She marched out, and Austin followed, after saying 'Good-bye' to Cockieerie, who repeated his exclamation,

"'It's the heart that's wrang, doctor. Mind that and never say I didna ken.'

But we must end by sending our readers to the book itself. There they will find a vein of real humour at once kindly and incisive; true

\* *What Will the World Says*. A Novel. By CHARLES GIBBON, author of "In Honour Bound," "Robin Gray," &c. In three volumes. (R. Bentley and Son.)

pathos; sagacious insight into human nature, and a generosity that always aims at saying the best for it and its faults and failings; a true descriptive faculty and a power of uniting, without sense of inconsistency, a half-poetic sentiment with an unaffected realism, which can afford to use an old and well-known anecdote without any loss. And let no English reader be frightened from the book because the scene is laid in Scotland. The dialogue has been skilfully Anglicised without surrendering its raciness, and may be at once understood and appreciated by an English reader. If we were asked for a novel which could in the most lightsome manner convey a faithful picture of life in the busy iron region of the West of Scotland—ground comparatively untouched as yet in modern fiction—we would unhesitatingly name this new novel of Mr. Gibbons.

## BRIEF NOTICES.

*Problems of Faith: A Contribution to Present Controversies. Being a third series of Lectures to Young Men, delivered at the Presbyterian College, Queen's-square House, London.* With a preface by the Rev. J. OSWALD DYRES, D.D. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) Four lectures are contained in this little volume. The first by the Duke of Argyll on "Anthropomorphism in Theology," is characterised by much of that acuteness which he displayed in his celebrated exposure of some of the "bulls" of modern scientific writers. It is an able treatment of the absurdities involved in the endeavour to discredit religious thinking on the ground that it "rests on the analogies of human thought." Professor Watts, of Belfast, lectures "On the hypothesis that animals are automata." His is a philosophical, and in many points a powerful, lecture; but the professor perpetually ignores the distinction between the aims and methods of science and philosophy. Both because of his inability to conceive the mental habits of the naturalist, and because of his violence, his valuable reasonings will fail to reach the very persons whom they would most benefit. Dr. Donald Fraser's lecture on "Superstition in Christendom" is a clear and candid, but neither dull nor profound, treatment of the sacerdotal question. We observe that these lectures are issued under "the sanction of the authorities" of the English Presbyterian College; do they give their sanction to the introduction of pre-millenarianism by a side-wind, and not in open manful exposition? Mr. Carruthers' paper on "Scientific Unbelief," like the Duke of Argyll's lecture, be-tokens acquaintance with science as well as with philosophy. We should challenge his claim for theology to be considered a science, we wholly dissent from his representation of evolution as essentially atheistic, and on one or two of the points he raises we should like further discussion, but we admire the tone and ability of his lecture. With one of his paragraphs we quite agree:—"The same fundamental sources of mistake which we have seen to be present in the materialist's more generalised position of the rejection of God, interfere with his judgment in dealing with his Christianity. But, in addition to these we have here a great amount of hard words and opprobrious epithets indulged in, I regret to say, by both sides, but with this noteworthy difference, that the leaders of theological science rest on the force of their reasoning, and only the most feeble exponents of revelation condescend to violent language, whereas the founders and prophets of the materialistic philosophy—excepting the illustrious observer who has given his name to the doctrine—are responsible for the use on their side of words and phrases that, to say the least, are worse than objectionable." A recent paper by Professor Clifford is a conspicuous illustration of this. Even Professor Huxley is open to the charge; he does not hesitate to tax Des Cartes with insincerity—"throwing a sop to Cerberus"—hence he cannot conceive Des Cartes as seeing more in the human body than the automaton he thinks it to be.

*The Image of Christ, as Presented in Scripture: an Inquiry concerning the Person and Work of the Redeemer.* By J. J. VAN OOSTERZEE, D.D., Professor of Theology in the University of Utrecht. Translated from the Dutch by MAURICE J. EVANS, B.A. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) Professor Van Oosterzee is well known as one of the most accomplished of the orthodox theologians of the continent. This book is marked by his usual calmness, fulness, and confidence. These qualities often lend beauty to his thinking; the tone of this book will be reassuring to Christian readers. It sets forth the received doctrine as to the Divinity of Christ uncompromisingly, and often with considerable clearness. We do not, however, think

that Professor van Oosterzee would have gained exactly this "image of Christ" from "Scripture" if he had not previously acquired it dogmatically. The insight of the highest expositor of Scripture is not often combined with the dialetical skill of the dogmatist; and there is little that is keen or subtle in the professor's exposition. We confess, too, to a frequent consciousness of weariness produced by the rhetorical fulness of the style. The brevity and self-repression of some of our Cambridge theologians produce on us a better impression of sound scholarship than the wordiness and display of the Germans, with which Van Oosterzee has somewhat in common.

*The New Testament. Translated from the Critical Text of Von Tischendorf; with an Introduction on the Criticism, Translation, and Interpretation of the Book.* By SAMUEL DAVIDSON, D.D. of Halle, and LL.D. (London: Henry S. King and Co.) This book will be a welcome addition to the library of those who understand the object of the criticism of the text of the Bible, and yet are not sufficiently at home in the Greek Testament to make good use of Von Tischendorf's publication. It is an exact rendering into English of his eighth edition, and it claims, on the authority of Von Tischendorf and Dr. Davidson, to be a very fair approximation to the original text of the second century. The translation is based on the authorised English Version, which has only been altered to secure a more accurate verbal rendering. The new translations are mainly those which scholars have long made for themselves to give the force of the article and the Aorist tense, of which our English version is so careless. The cry on the cross, for instance, is rendered, "My God, my God, why didst thou forsake me?" instead of "Why hast thou forsaken me?" and this alteration from a wail of desolation to an ejaculation of relief is not only in strict accordance with the Greek tense, it is in harmony with the narrative. "The great affliction" instead of the vague "great tribulation" is given as the rendering in Rev. vii. 14. Another rendering worthy of note is that of John i. 9, "The true Light, which lightens every man, was coming into the world." Such alterations may seem but slight, but they are in the direction of accuracy, and they give clearer and more vivid conceptions of the thought of the New Testament than the readings they displace. The notorious interpolations of the well-meaning but indelicate and unwise defenders of the Nicene theology are also, of course, removed. We should be glad if this book should attain a wide circulation. Its usefulness would be increased by a fuller introduction; the ordinary English reader would gain little conception of the meaning of textual criticism from the introduction as it stands at present, while to the scholar it presents nothing valuable. We have noticed two errors in it requiring correction. The 1 before John v. 7 (p. xxvi.) has been dropped out; this is a printer's blunder, but it is an important one. The insertion of Peter's name for Philip's (p. xxviii.) as the Evangelist who baptized the Ethiopian Eunuch, can hardly be attributed to the printer.

*The Christian in the World.* By the Rev. D. W. FAUNCE (Hodder and Stoughton), is a reprint of an American work, and is quite worthy of reproduction. In eight short chapters the author has compressed a large amount of practical wisdom, respecting Christian duty, which it would be profitable for every young Christian to ponder. And there is also much that older Christians would do well to remember.

*The Sunday School World* (Elliot Stock) is a very valuable repository of information and anecdote for a special purpose, but right well arranged and readable. We have a little series of articles of commentary, which will often be found valuable.

*Voices from the Willow and the Palm.* (Strahan and Co.) Here we have a very attractive selection of poems of a sacred character. They are called "rhythms of grief and hope selected for the suffering and thoughtful." And that is really what they are. They are all grave, some sad; but all are musical and belong to a high class. Mrs. Alexander, Faber, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Miss Sarah Williams, the Rev. Wade Robinson, Gerald Massey, Miss Hoppus, Mrs. Stowe, Mr. Paxton Hood, Dr. James Hamilton, and many other contemporary writers of note, are represented; as well as many of the best writers of the past, Henry Vaughan, George Herbert, and others. The book is very neatly got up, and will be a very good companion for the sick-room or the journey.

A sailing yacht of only seven tons burthen has successfully crossed the Atlantic from America, with four gentlemen on board.

## EFFORTS TO CODIFY THE LAWS OF NATIONS.

There is a class of facts, of an encouraging nature, to which the Peace Society draws attention in its recent report—namely, the spontaneous and simultaneous efforts that are being made, from different quarters, to define, improve, and reduce to something like order and harmony, the principal rules of international law. It is well known that wars have sometimes arisen purely for want of mutual understanding between Governments as to what is the law of nations. A crucial instance was that of the difference between England and the United States as to the right of seizing the Southern delegates on board the Trent. The whole question turned on a disputed interpretation of a point of international law, and yet the danger of war between the two countries was at one time imminent. And many such occasions have occurred. It is, therefore, greatly to be desired that that jumble of precedence, usage, and opinion which now passes under the name of "International Law," should be brought into better form, and clothed with more authority. In anticipation, especially of the time which sooner or later must arrive, when an International Tribunal shall be established, it is of cardinal importance that all practicable steps should be taken to define, digest, and, so far as possible, codify these laws. And it is remarkable that simultaneously, and without mutual concert, two movements in this direction have lately sprung into existence: one among the friends of peace represented in the United States by Mr. Dudley Field and Dr. Miles, and the other among a body of Jurists in Europe under the lead of M. Rolin Jacquemyns, of Ghent. Two societies have been founded, one called the Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law, and the other the Institute of International Law. Both these bodies held their second session at Geneva in September last. The Institute of International Law was attended by a considerable number of very eminent European jurists, who discussed with great ability and learning, various points of international law, and their conclusions will, no doubt, much contribute to the final solution of those questions. The Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law numbers also among its members many distinguished jurists, but admits and invites the co-operation of others—politicians, publicists, and philanthropists. At the meeting of these associations at Geneva last year, the Peace Society was represented by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., and after long discussion, the name, objects, and constitution of the associations were finally determined, and an International Committee, consisting of gentlemen of great distinction from the various countries of Europe and the United States, were appointed to carry those objects into effect. We may cherish hopes that, through the labours of these bodies, pursued from year to year, very important contributions will be obtained towards the settlement of a general and permanent Law of Nations.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is stated that Count Armin's physicians consider him nearly well.

The Sultan of Zanzibar embarked at Marseilles on the 29th for Egypt.

An English Protestant Church is in course of erection on the site of the old slave market at Zanzibar.

Mr. Alfred Belleville telegraphs from Zanzibar to the *Athenaeum* that Stanley is reported to have lost one hundred men in a fight with the natives.

Several houses have been damaged at Sebastopol by a rather severe shock of earthquake, which was felt on Monday morning.

The Pope is now completely cured of the rheumatic pains in his left leg, and, by order of the physicians, the sulphur baths are to be discontinued.

The municipal elections in Naples have resulted in the signal defeat of the ultra-Radicals and Ultramontanes. Both parties unite in common chagrin at the triumphs of principles at once Liberal and Moderate.

Several persons, military and civil, who were implicated in the conspiracies recently discovered in Russia, have been sentenced to various punishments, from six days' arrest to ten years' hard labour.

According to the *Golos*, it is not true that Russia has indefinitely postponed the proposed conference at St. Petersburg on the usages of war. It is asserted that all the European Powers, except England, have promised to be represented at the Congress to be held in the Russian capital next year.

The *Moniteur* states that the negotiations between France and England relative to several territories belonging to the two countries on the West Coast of Africa have been brought to a close. The British possessions on the Gambia will be acquired by France in exchange for the cession to Great Britain of the French establishments at Gabon, Grand Bassam, Assinie, and the river Eliacoree.

EX-PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON, Senator for Tennessee, while visiting his daughter in Carter County, Tennessee, was stricken with paralysis in the left side on Wednesday. He was unconscious till Friday, when rallying somewhat, he was able to talk intelligibly. On Saturday morning he died. His last words were a desire that his winding-sheet should be a flag of his country.

THE CAPE.—Further advices from the Cape state that the feeling of the colony is almost unanimous in favour of Lord Carnarvon's Confederation scheme. A large meeting at Port Elizabeth supported it, and a proposal was made to dissolve Parliament, and appeal to the country on the subject. Mr. Froude has been extremely well received. The troops sent to the Diamond Fields have arrived.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.—Resolutions have been passed at a meeting held in Calcutta both by Europeans and natives, under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple, that public subscriptions should be raised for festivities in honour of the Prince of Wales's visit to India, and that his royal highness should be presented with an address from all classes. Calcutta is to be illuminated on this occasion. The Chief Justice is the Chairman of the committee appointed.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A letter recently received from a missionary at the Sandwich Islands concludes thus:—"The morals of the Hawaiians are in a sad condition. Drunkenness, lying, and adultery abound. Those who sell intoxicating drinks are everywhere, yet the Government officials seldom find them. The makers of these drinks are numerous, yet very few of them are discovered and brought to justice. Native pastors yield to temptation. Of five in this vicinity four have become defaulters, or lost their standing in some way or other. The prospect is indeed gloomy; and unless the Lord soon appear in mercy to revive His work, there is no hope. The nation is rapidly descending to destruction, and only an almighty arm can save them."

A DUEL DECLINED.—The Paris *Figaro* of Friday contains particulars of a challenge sent to M. Paul de Cassagnac by M. Henri Rochefort from Geneva. The cause of the quarrel consisted of some articles addressed to M. Rochefort that appeared in the *Pays* of November, 1872. M. Cassagnac, in accepting the challenge, named Prince Alexandre de Wagram and Count d'Hérisson as his seconds, and M. Rochefort was represented by MM. Perin and Ordinaire, member of the National Assembly. M. de Cassagnac had already given his adversary the choice of arms, but eventually the negotiations fell through, owing to the friends of the latter imposing as conditions that the duel should take place with pistols at five paces, and fire at a signal. The seconds of M. de Cassagnac considered that such a duel would be butchery. Their conditions were pistols at thirty paces, the combatants to have the power to walk forward five steps and fire at will until one should fall, or that the sword be used. The other side declining to accede to these terms the matter terminated.

ARREST OF AN ANTI-SLAVERY SECRETARY IN MADRID.—We deeply regret to state that Mr. Vizcarro, the excellent Honorary Secretary of the Spanish Anti-Slavery Society, has been arrested by the Spanish Government. The charge against him is said to be that of making common cause with filibusters, and that, for this, he is to be banished. We feel assured that our honoured colleague has done nothing contrary to law, but we think it quite probable that the Government has been misled by the false charges of certain parties in the capital, who are interested in the maintenance of slavery. To these parties, it is said, the present Cabinet of Madrid mainly owes its support. If we are rightly informed, the means of placing King Alfonso on the throne was principally supplied by a Madrid millionaire whose enormous fortune was amassed in the slave-trade, and who, since the accession of the young king, has been rewarded by a dukedom. It is a significant fact that the many distinguished men who have been banished by the present Spanish Government, have been conspicuous advocates of the abolition of slavery.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

### Miscellaneous.

THE HAMPSTEAD HOSPITAL.—The report of the Select Committee on the proposed Fever and Smallpox Hospital at Hampstead states that there is not any reason why that particular district should claim the interference of Parliament for the removal from it of an inconvenience to which it has become subject by reason of the due execution of the provisions of a wise and beneficent law. The committee ask the House to consider whether compulsory powers of purchase should not be conferred on the Asylums Board, with corresponding powers of compensation, in accordance with the provisions of the Lands Clauses Act.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—The annual abstract of wrecks of the Board of Trade for 1873-4 shows an extraordinary increase of loss of life over previous years, together with an unaccountable increase in ships wrecked or subject to casualties. The increased fatality of life at sea as compared with 1872 is contrary to expectation after recent legislation, and the exact figures may therefore be interesting (passengers are included):—

	1872.	1873-4.
Lives lost near home.....	590	506
Lives lost abroad (including foreign ships).....	1,892	4,416
Lives lost in "missing ships," never heard of.....	1,214	2,301

Total lives lost..... 3,892 7,223

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN LOANS.—The report of the Foreign Loans Committee occupies fifty pages, which all its members have signed. There were several divisions, but altogether the members were fairly agreed. Sir H. James's report of the Honduras loans occupies twenty-one pages. The committee are very severe upon Señor Gutierrez, the

Honduras Minister in England. They blame Bischoffsheim, who financed the loan. They also censure the San Domingo and Costa Rica Governments for bad faith respecting their loans, and recommend that before a settling day is granted an agent of a borrowing Government shall declare that none of the proceeds of a loan has been used in buying back stock; also that the prospectus should mention the public debt and revenue of the State, and the funds wherewith the interest will be paid for the next five years.

SERIOUS STRIKES.—The strikes at Dundee and Oldham have assumed serious dimensions. Thirty-one mills are now closed at Dundee, and upwards of 12,000 persons are idle, owing to the resistance of the operatives to the proposed reduction of their wages by ten per cent. The spinners and manufacturers declare their resolution to remain firm. The workers expect pecuniary support from Belfast, Glasgow, and other places. At Oldham about 160 mills had ceased working, all belonging to the Master Cotton Spinners' Association. There are some forty or fifty not connected with any association which will act independently, though no doubt a few of these will stop. It is estimated that if all the mills in the borough are stopped, about 30,000 people will be out of work. In Ashton-under-Lyne about fifty mills, in which 7,000 or 8,000 have been employed, are closed.

THE FEVER AT MULLER'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—About a week ago more than a hundred children were suffering from typhoid fever at the Ashley Down Orphan Houses. The disease attacked thirty children at first, and increased till it reached its present epidemic form. The houses affected were No. 2 and No. 5. The outbreak is attributed to the drinking by the children of water from streams in the neighbourhood, which, according to the analyst's report, are infected with sewage. Dr. Davies, Bristol medical officer, has disinfected the houses, and the disease has now received a check. Hopes are entertained that the outbreak will be entirely suppressed and prevented from spreading to the four orphanage houses that have not yet been affected or into the city of Bristol. It is now stated that the six deaths which have recently occurred there extended over a period of more than a month, and that they have been certified to have resulted from ordinary causes, chiefly cases of a pulmonary character.

REFORM OF THE LICENSING SYSTEM.—A meeting to promote the introduction of a bill into Parliament granting power to ratepayers to regulate the issue of licences to public-houses was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel some days ago. There were twenty-nine members present, and ten others sent letters announcing their approval of the objects sought to be attained. The whole question was discussed, and a strong feeling was expressed that the power of granting licences should be taken from the magistrates, and either handed over to the ratepayers or a body elected by them. No definite resolution was come to as the clauses of the proposed bill, but a committee, consisting of seven members of Parliament, was appointed to consider the whole subject. A conference is to be summoned in October, at which the main points of the scheme will doubtless be decided, as also the names of the members who are to be entrusted with its introduction. It is not unlikely that the conference will be held in Birmingham, and an effort will be made to induce Mr. Bright to take charge of the new measure.

A MISCREANT.—At the Manchester Assizes on Friday Mr. Baron Huddleston sentenced a young man named Stanney to penal servitude for life for throwing vitriol on his wife's face, by which he placed her life in danger and fearfully disfigured her. The cause was jealousy. The husband and wife quarrelled on the subject one night, but they retired to rest on friendly terms, and the next morning the man, apparently quite pacified, went out to work as usual. At ten o'clock he came back, made some surly remark to his wife, and passed into the yard. Presently he returned, and, as his wife was sitting in a chair, came behind her and put his arm round her neck as though to kiss her. The monster's purpose was horribly different. From a basin in his hand he poured a quantity of oil of vitriol over the poor woman's face. She struggled desperately. Her tormentor got her down on the ground, knelt on her, and tried to force some more of the burning liquid down her throat. In this attempt he was foiled; whereupon he threw the rest of the vitriol over her face and neck, and, remarking that "Any one who had her now should have her crippled and blind," ran away. For a long time the woman he had so fearfully outraged lingered between life and death; but she survived, only to remain frightfully disfigured for life, and by her miserable appearance to harrow the feelings of those who saw her enter into the witness-box to give evidence against her husband.

THE BANK HOLIDAY.—The fine weather on Monday drew an immense number of holiday-makers from their homes. All the excursion trains to the seaside and elsewhere were crowded; the river steamboats were, it is stated, never on any previous occasion so full; and in the afternoon an announcement was issued that there would be "no more booking to any pier down the river." Upwards of 48,000 persons went to the Crystal Palace, 85,000 visited the Alexandra Palace, and nearly 12,000 passed through the turnstiles at the Brighton Aquarium during the day. All the free and other exhibitions in London were largely patronised, and the places of amusement open were also well filled. Two fatal accidents are reported. At the Tower,

visitors were only admitted into the space adjoining the ticket-office in batches of 200 or 300 at a time, and from the ticket-office to the Tower at the rate of thirty every five minutes. The crowd consequently continued to increase until the sentries were almost overpowered, and in the crush a woman named Elizabeth Martin, who, it was understood, had come to London by an excursion train from Nottingham, fainted, and on being taken away it was found that an infant which she carried in her arms had been suffocated. In the afternoon a boy named James Baldwin fell from the Temple Stairs into the river and was drowned. Some 200 holiday-makers went from Dover to Calais and back in Captain Dicey's twin steamer the *Castalia*. The voyage was performed in tolerably fair time, and those on board experienced no inconvenience. The crucial trial of the steamer will, it is believed, take place at an early date.

TRIAL AND CONDEMNATION OF COLONEL BAKER.—Colonel Valentine Baker, of the 10th Hussars, was on Monday placed upon his trial at the Croydon Assizes, for an assault upon Miss Kate Dickinson in a railway carriage on the London and South-Western Line, on the 17th June. Mr. Serjeant Parry having opened the case, the facts were deposed to by the prosecutrix, who was cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins. For the defence, Mr. Hawkins made an earnest appeal to the jury in his client's behalf, in the course of which he alluded to the life-long remorse which Colonel Baker would suffer through this occurrence. Mr. Justice Brett summed up, and the jury, after a deliberation of about ten minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty, upon the count charging the prisoner with an indecent assault. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then rose, and appealed for mercy on the ground of Colonel Baker's high reputation. Sir Richard Airey spoke eulogistically of the prisoner's character, and recited his services in the Crimea and in India. In both campaigns he had served with distinction and bravery. Sir Thomas Steele, lieutenant-general and commander of the forces at Aldershot, stated that he considered Colonel Baker one of the most valuable officers in Her Majesty's service. Mr. Justice Brett sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour; to pay a fine of 500/-; to defray moreover the costs of the prosecution, and to be imprisoned until these were paid, such imprisonment, however, not to exceed three months. Thousands of people went to Croydon by rail, and spent their Bank Holiday in hearing or trying to hear this case! The pressure in the court and outside was very great.

MESSRS. COLLIE.—The two brothers trading under this name, who were committed for a day or two to Newgate, and released on adequate bail being forthcoming, appeared at the Guildhall on Wednesday last, before Alderman Sir Thomas White. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Poland appeared on behalf of the London and Westminster Bank, and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine. The charge was stated as obtaining large sums of money from the bank by false pretences. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Sanderson, bill-broker, the case was adjourned for a week. On the same day a meeting of creditors was held in the City Terminus Hotel. A statement was submitted by Mr. Young, accountant, which showed that the estimated liabilities were 1,889,785. 10s. 9d., and available assets 250,642. 7s. 1d., the assets requiring time for realisation being:—Estimated surplus from creditors fully secured, 32,350/-; bad debts, 223,198/- 0s. 3d., estimated to realise 10,000/-; sundries as per statement, 71,000/-; Carolina cotton warrants, 38,500/-; ventures accounts, subject to adjustment, balance of the several accounts, 146,540/- 19s. 4d.; judgment recovered against the United States Government, subject to appeal and subject to law charges and expenses, about 190,000/- of which it is estimated will belong to this estate, 100,000/-; further amounts to be recovered, estimated at 300,000/- total, 551,850/- In reading the accounts Mr. Young said the estimated available assets would be sufficient to pay 2s. 6d. in the pound. As regarded the books, he might say they were very well kept, but in London there had been no regular adjustment of profit and loss account for ten or twelve years. In Manchester this account had been regularly made up every six months, and the profit for ten years amounted to about 312,000/-, and there was a large amount of cotton suspense accounts which had never been brought against the profits, and when they were so brought against them the profits vanished altogether. A sum of 10,000/- a year had been drawn by Mr. Alex. Collie from the firm during the past twelve years, and a similar sum by Mr. W. Collie during the time he had been partner. After some conversation the meeting was adjourned.

THE GROWING CROPS.—Mr. Clare Sewell Read, in a letter to the *Times*, gives his opinion upon the state of the growing crops. His remarks, he says, apply mainly to East Anglia; but having recently had an opportunity of viewing the crops through portions of the midland, the northern, and south-eastern counties, his observations have a somewhat more extensive range. The wheat (Mr. Read says) upon all the lowlands is much lodged. Upon the high grounds it generally stands well and promises a fine yield. The delicate white wheats are much diseased, but the hardy red varieties (especially that bearded wheat known, as Mr. Mechi tells us, under the local name of Revette) are fairly healthy. Much depends on the weather between this time and the harvest, but under no circumstances can there be that uniform good sample which was

universal last year. A large proportion of the lodged wheat must be of poor quality. All the heavy barleys are beaten down by the rains; some are laid as flatly as if rolled. Upon the light lands the barley stands well, but the drought early in June was too sharp for the hottest soils, and a short, stunted growth is the result. The yield of barley will probably be abundant, the quality must be variable. The acreage sown is considerable—certainly above the average. Oats are the only crop which have really benefited by the great rainfall. As they were almost a total failure before the wet set in, they can never be a great crop, although much improved. The value of straw to a farmer depends rather more on the quality than its quantity. A small crop of bright, clean straw is certainly preferred to a great quantity of dirty, mildewed, and half-rotten litter. The same remark applies with more force to the chaff, which this year is already in some cases almost black. Hay is the lightest crop grown for some years. The chief portion of the hay in Norfolk is produced from artificial grasses, which were a thin, weak plant. About one-fourth of the hay is saved in good order, the rest is all more or less damaged, with a large proportion entirely spoilt. The only heavy swathe of natural grass is upon low meadow ground, or where the farmer has waited for these latter rains before cutting it. This sort of hay having two crops in one is always of inferior quality, and liable to be much more seriously damaged by the wet than grass cut at the proper season. The roots promise well almost everywhere, although they are mostly in a filthy state from the rain, which prevented a hoe being used for weeks together. Mangold-wurtzel are a good plant, and again appear likely to produce a greater weight of winter produce than any other root crop. I venture to endorse your opinion that future prices of grain depend not so much upon what was grown in Great Britain as upon what quantity the rest of the world can afford us. If France is an importer of wheat as well as England, a higher range of prices must prevail than those current since last harvest. The *Mark Lane Express* of Monday says the fine weather has just come in time to save the nation from a serious calamity. Our hay crop, really diminished by the floods, may be partly made up by a second crop; but the corn just reaching maturity has been wonderfully saved, and we may yet have a moderate gathering in good order. The forward movement, which began at an electric pace, has of course suddenly stopped, and prices not yet settled may be considered as having lost about two to three shillings of the recent gain, partly as the consequence of foreign arrivals, which have been unusually free.

**INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL BANQUET.**—The great International Municipal Banquet at the Guildhall took place on Thursday evening, and was presided over by the Lord Mayor. There were altogether 600 municipal representatives present, including the Prefect of the Seine, the Burgomaster of Amsterdam, the Mayors of Calais, Havre, Geneva, Rome, Turin, Quebec, &c. A large number of English provincial mayors and members of Parliament were also present. Unusual efforts had been made to give splendour and dignity to the scene; and these efforts were successful in producing a pageant throughout sumptuous, imposing, and refined. It was in the Guildhall Library, and not, as heretofore, in the Council Chamber, that the Lord Mayor, surrounded by the chief officers of his household, held his court, and, in conjunction with the aldermen and Common Council, received the guests of the City. After the usual toasts addresses were delivered by the Prefect of the Seine, who spoke in French; the Syndic of Rome (Signor Venturi), who spoke in Italian; the Lord Mayor of York, the Burgomaster of Brussels, and the Town Clerk of York. On Friday evening, by way of supplement to the preceding day's banquet, the Corporation gave a grand ball at the Guildhall. There was a large and brilliant company, 3,000 persons having been invited. In continuation of these international civic festivities, there was a *fête* at the Alexandra Palace on Saturday, which was attended by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, the Prefect of the Seine, and a considerable number of the distinguished guests who were present at Thursday's banquet. At the close of the vocal part of the concert, the famous band of the Garde Républicaine of Paris made their appearance in the orchestra, and were enthusiastically cheered. They then played with consummate taste and skill the overture to *William Tell*, which was encored. Before taking their leave, with a fine sense of deference to our national pride, they played "God save the Queen." This compliment, and the feeling which had prompted it, were immediately perceived, and the whole audience, rising to their feet, cheered the performance again and again. At the close of the concert, the Lord Mayor and the rest of the civic and municipal authorities—the Prefect of the Seine giving his arm to the Lady Mayoress—proceeded to the lake, where they had an opportunity of witnessing, with hundreds of other spectators, a performance by Captain Boyton of his life-saving dress; at the conclusion of which the civic party took their leave. In the evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand reception at the Mansion House, to which most of the foreign and provincial mayors and other municipal authorities now in the metropolis were invited. The saloon, the Egyptian Hall, and the rest of the principal apartments—all of which had been tastefully decorated with choice flowers and brilliantly lighted for the occasion—

were thrown open to the visitors. Several of the municipal representatives accompanied the Lord Mayor on Saturday on a State visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, and at the service the Reverend Canon Liddon preached a special sermon.

### Gleanings.

In some parts of Georgia alligator meat is considered a great delicacy.

"And so they go," said a member of a New York school committee; "our great men are fast departing—first Greeley, then Chase, then Sumner—and I don't feel very well myself."

"Why did you pass yesterday without looking at me?" inquired a beautiful woman of Talleyrand. "Because, madame," replied the great diplomatist, "if I had looked I could not have passed."

It is said by a Scotch paper that there are at the present time driving cabs in the London streets an ex-M.P., a late Governor of the Bank of England, a late Fellow of a Cambridge college, and a clergyman who was lately a respondent in a divorce suit.

Two Scotch students, desiring to make themselves comfortable, had a stove put up in their chamber; one bought the stove and the other paid the mason to have a hole cut in the chimney. They broke up housekeeping the other day, and divided the effects. One had the stove and the other the hole.

A Bath journal contains the following announcement of a marriage:—"At Weston Church, John Stokes to Ruth Collins, aged respectively seventy-five and seventy-three. The bride's attendant and the bridegroom's best man were each eighty years of age."

**NEATLY PUT.**—In announcing the death of the Rev. Frank Burges, the late rector of Winterbourne, the *Morning Post* recalls the anecdote narrated of him that when he was once taken to task for hunting by his diocesan, Bishop Wilberforce, he responded by reminding his lordship that hunting was not more unclerical than dancing, having observed that the bishop had attended Her Majesty's state balls. The bishop excused himself by saying that he was never in the same room with the dancers; upon which the witty parson said, "The same here, my lord, for although I join the hunt, unfortunately I ride such inferior cattle that I am never by any chance in the same field with the hounds."

**DIET OF CHILDREN.**—Tea and coffee dietary for children is as bad in its effects as its use is now universal. Dr. Ferguson found that children so fed only grew four pounds per annum betwixt the ages of thirteen and sixteen; while those who got milk night and morning grew fifteen pounds each year. This needs no commentary. The deteriorated *physique* of tea-and-coffee-fed children, as seen in their lessened power to resist disease, is notorious amidst the medical men of factory districts. It is not the mere difficulty of procuring milk which prompts this adoption of a tea dietary. The convenience of it is one allurement, while the idea of feeding their children like those of the better classes around is another. Foolish pride has a good deal to do with it and to answer for.—*The Sanitary Record*.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—The young ladies of Warsaw, Kentucky, have set a good example. English Biscuits would, we are sure, rejoice if the fair sex of our own "tight little island" would only follow it. Unfortunately, however, they are not likely to. They love finery too much; just as a certain famous statesman's motto was, "Register, register, register!" so is their motto, "Dress, dress, dress." But we have not explained what the example in question is. Let our lady readers listen. The young ladies of the far-away district named have signed what is called, and rightly, too, "A pledge of economy." The substance of this pledge is that during twelve months, from May 1st, 1875, they will not purchase any dress material costing over twenty-five cents a yard, that they will observe strict economy in the household, and use all means in their power to lighten the burdens of husbands and fathers. Certainly, seeing that Warsaw is by no means financially prosperous just now, there was special necessity for these considerate Kentucky maidens coming to this determination. Still, the fact remains that they have set Englishwomen an excellent example. 'Twere well if the wives of our struggling clerks and artisans would take it to heart; if they did, happiness would be brought to many a humble English home.—*Pictorial World*.

**WELSH NAMES.**—In some of the towns half the people might be cousins or relations, so many carry the names of Jones, Williams, Davies, Evans, Thomas, Griffith, Morgan, Hughes, Roberts, Lewis and Richards. I remember the anecdote of a poor wanderer who appealed for Christian succour in some Highland glen, and was told, "There are no Christians here, we are all Grants and Frasers!" The multitude of people of the same name in a Welsh town or postal district must be confusing sometimes. It is to be hoped the postmen are always natives. There must be some way of distinguishing the right John Williams or Jenny Jones out of many scores of them. In days before there was much writing and printing, the multiplication of surnames was less needed. In Wales, as it used also to be in Scotland among clans all of one name, and still is among Indians and half-wild races, it was easy to distinguish individuals by personal

peculiarities, as Long Legs, Hook Nose, Squinty Eye, Black Beard, Swift Foot, and so forth. But when family names had to be made apparent to others in writing, new surnames were needed. Of one way in which this has been done in Wales I had a curious illustration. In front of a corner shop in one of the chief towns I saw a large bustling crowd of country people, all with baskets. On going to see what was the matter, I found that these were mushroom-gatherers, bringing supply to the dealer, who sent them on, I was told, by train to the large English towns, especially Birmingham. Looking up at the name over the shop, to my surprise I read ISAAC. So I jumped to the conclusion that here was a shrewd Israelite, who had made himself master of a good market, just as many of his race in London have got almost the monopoly of the trade in oranges and other fruits. But in strolling through the town I noticed the names of Jacob, Abraham, Moses, and Joshua. Well, to be sure, here is a fortiori fact for the ingenious lunatics who have discovered "thirty-nine identifications of the British people with the lost ten tribes." Alas for hasty theories! Mr. Isaac was a genuine Welshman, grandson of John Jones and son of Isaac Jones. The father had assumed as surname the baptismal name of Isaac, for distinction's sake. The Welsh, like the Scotch and the old English Puritans, were great folk for the Old Testament, and often selected the names of ancient Hebrews, Abraham, David, Levi, and the like, for Christian names. These gradually came into vogue as surnames. This accounts satisfactorily for the frequent Jew names in Wales borne by pure Celtic people. A son, for distinction from other people with the same Christian name, adds his father's Christian name to his own. Thus, supposing a man named Joshua Jones has a son named David, the family and neighbours call him David Joshua, to distinguish him from other Davie Joneses; and the Jones being dropped, he remains David Joshua, the latter becoming the surname of the next generation.—*Leisure Hour*.

### AS IT IS.

In 'THE TIMES' of Jan. 7th, Dr. HASSALL writes:—

"I have made a further analysis of tea; of 18 samples, all were found to be adulterated. They were all artificially coloured with Prussian blue, turmeric, & a mineral powder. The substances used in facing tea serve no useful purpose, but render practicable other more serious adulterations."

**AS IT OUGHT TO BE**  
A. H. HASSALL, M.D.

"At the Docks, where Horniman's Teas are in bond, I took samples from original chests, which I analysed & found perfectly pure, and free from the usual artificial facing: the quality being equally satisfactory." Feb. 19, 1874.

3,248 AGENTS—Chemists, Confectioners, &c. in every town sell HORNIMAN'S PACKET TEA.

**EPPS'S COCOA.**—**GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

**VALETUDO VISQUE LIBERIS.**—A preparation known as Dr. Ridge's Patent (cooked) Food is excellent for infants and invalids. It will be found a very useful preparation for making custards, puddings, and similar preparations for the nursery and sick room."—Extract from "Cassell's Household Guide." Supplied by most chemists and grocers in 1s. packets and 2s. 6d. tins.—Dr. Ridge and Co., Royal Food Mills, Kingsland, N.

**THE INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.** 227, Gray's Inn-road, King's-cross, is open on Monday and Thursday evenings from six till nine; the City branch, 10, Mitre-street, Aldgate, on Wednesday and Friday evenings. The institution is free to the necessitous poor; payment is required from other applicants.

**DELICATE CHILDREN.**—Weakening diseases require tonic treatment.—The condition of the blood in children suffering from general debility, rickets, spinal disease, wasting, paralysis and consumption; from spasmodic croup, epilepsy, worms, weak eyes and all eruptions, is one of poverty, requiring a tonic to enrich it, and clear the system from all impurities. The best medicine for all the above ailments is Stedman-Phillips' Tonic Drops, which will add colour to the cheeks and restore the little patients to robust health, and parents should not fail to give them a proper course. Prices 13*½*d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. Of all chemists, or a large bottle sent for 5s. P.O. by the Proprietor of Stedman's Teething Powders, the safest remedy of their kind for infants' teething. Depot, 74, East-road, London, N.

AFTER an experience of over forty years, it has been established that there are few instances of defects of the hair which cannot be arrested, neutralised, or remedied by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, and the favourable effect may be seen at once, and though the hair may have become grey, thin, or faded, it may be renewed and restored to all the glossy loveliness of which it is susceptible. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

**DYING AT HOME.**—**JUDSON'S DYES** are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, berneuses, Shetland shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes, without soiling the hands. Violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c., Sixpence per bottle, of chemists and stationers.

**THROAT IRRITATION.**—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. 6d. and 1s. packets (by post 8 or 15 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly, London."

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

## MARRIAGES.

HUTCHINSON-TATTON.—July 25, at the Congregational Church, Camden-road, Holloway, by the Rev. W. Parks, of the New Court Chapel, Tollington Park, James Hutchinson, of Finsbury Park, to Ellen Mary, second daughter of the late John Henry Tatton, of Holloway.

BRUCE—LIVINGSTONE.—July 27, at Auchingramont Church, Hamilton, Scotland, by the Rev. Dr. Moffat, grandfather of the bride, Alex. L. Bruce, Edinburgh, to Agnes, elder daughter of the late Dr. Livingstone, African traveller.

SUDSBURY—SINSELL.—July 27, at the Congregational Chapel, Finchingsfield, by the Rev. J. L. Collins, assisted by the Rev. T. B. Sainsbury, B.A., George William, youngest son of the late John Sudbury, of Halstead, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Darby Sinsell, of Finchingsfield.

BEAUMONT—CROW.—July 28, at George-street Chapel, Oxford, by the Rev. D. Martin, assisted by the Rev. F. Soden, Edward Beaumont to Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. F. Crow.

## FUNERAL REFORM.

The LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY conducts Funerals with simplicity, and with great economy. Prospects free.—Chief Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Powerful for good and powerless for evil, these remarkable remedies have established for themselves a reputation and repute beyond any other that is known. So widespread and general is their use, that people of every land that is within reach resort to them and gratefully acknowledge the benefit they confer. Suitable as they are for every age and for both sexes, all complaints that are curable yield to their power; and in those cases which are beyond human means, they afford more alleviation than can be obtained from any other source. Corroborative testimony from all quarters of the globe has been spontaneously furnished, and forms a record of the enormous therapeutic power of Holloway's remedies.

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" 22	Rev. Dr. BROCK.
" 29	Rev. Dr. BROCK.
Sept. 5	Rev. F. WILLS.
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BLAIRATHOLL VILLA, DOLLAR (Furnished)—TO LET, until 20th September. Rent very moderate. No part of Scotland is more interesting, picturesque, and romantic than Dollar and its neighbourhood.—Apply, Mrs. Stuart, Rumory Lodge, Blair Atholl.

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THE Rev. W. A. O'CONOR has repeatedly requested the EDITOR of "The Guardian" to quote a single passage in justification of the term "twisted," applied to his writings on Dec. 27, 1871.

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1. The new business of the nineteenth year consists of 2,307 policies, assuring £406,630, and yielding a new Annual Premium Revenue of £12,236.

2. The business remaining in force at the end of the year after deducting all lapsed policies from death, surrenders, or other cause of termination, consists of 10,111 policies, assuring £3,306,338, and yielding an Annual Premium Revenue of £104,906.

3. The payments on all terminated policies during the year have been as follows:—

192 Death Claims and Bonuses	£33,111
26 Matured Policies and Bonuses	29,987
218 Policy Claims and Bonuses	£36,098

Surrendered Policies ..... £2,062

4. The payments made by the Company on all terminated policies during nineteen years have been £255,924 on 1584 death and matured policy claims and bonuses.

5. The Accumulated Fund has increased from £311,115 to £355,202, £44,087 having been laid by in the nineteenth year.

6. The Accumulated Fund is invested in Government Securities, Freehold Ground Rents, Corporation Bonds of the City of London, Mortgages, &c., and is equal in amount to upwards of one-half of the gross premiums received on all policies in force on the Company's books.

7. The Investments and Re-investments of the year have been in—

Government Funds	£27,491
Ground Rents	27,888
Mortgages, &c.	17,837

£73,208

The average rate of interest thereon being £4 16s. 2d. per cent.

8. The Auditors have carefully examined the accounts and securities of the Company, and have expressed their approbation of the manner in which the accounts are kept, and the general results of the audit.

9. The steady progress of the Company should encourage the Policy-holders to continue their efforts, which have mainly placed the Company in its present satisfactory position.

May, 1874.

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GIRLS.	
No.	Votes.
1. Steele, Sophia	506
2. Sewell, Ellen M.	463
3. Freeman, L. Florence	458
4. Ayres, Alice	386
5. Leigh, Annie Jane	383
6. Hems, Alice Mary	357
Boys.	
11. Rough, David H.	593
12. Jones, Richard S.	519
13. Price, William Henry	479
14. Baker, Arthur	468
15. Blasier, Thomas A.	417
16. Hellett, J. W. A.	417
17. Bull, James Duncan	413
18. Gould, George Fredk.	410
19. Wright, William John	407
20. Thomas, John D.	392
21. Elgie, Sydney Thos.	388
22. Farmer, Thomas S.	379
23. Eves, William Chas.	376

To be decided by Committee.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Scrutineers for the conduct of the election.

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